

# ARLINGTON ENTERPRISE

Arthur E. Seagrave, Manager—PUBLISHED BY THE ENTERPRISE COMPANY—Wilson Palmer, Editor

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ING FROM POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

ARLINGTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER 14, 1901.

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## BAD SOCIAL CONDITION.

Arlington Pastor Thinks Free Speech  
too Free and 10,000 Murders a Year  
too Many—Comments on the Shoot-  
ing of the President.

At the Arlington Universalist church Sunday Rev. Harry Fay Flister delivered a strong sermon with the attempted assassination of President McKinley as the theme. He took for his text 2 Sam. 3, 38. "Know ye not that there is a Prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel." After explaining that he had prepared a sermon for the day but was compelled by the recent terrible event to give it up in order to speak of that which all were thinking about, he then paid a tribute to the president as an official and especially as a man. Referring to the shooting he declared that it revealed a number of things:

"First that this country has been too tolerant in free speech and action. This is a free country, but there is such a thing as too much freedom, just the same as there is such a thing as too much repression. Other countries, for their own safety, have been obliged to limit the speech and action of their citizens and we will be obliged to do the same.

"Secondly, this terrible event has revealed the careless condition of things. We have heard considerable about this being a lawless country again and we have sort of scoffed at the idea, but as a picture flashed upon the screen we see the chaotic condition of things. Ten thousand murders were committed in this country last year. Many of the guilty murderers escaped punishment and many have not been found out. For the last ten years there have been on an average 2000 lynchings a year with the number increasing annually. The cruelty connected with some of these is beyond description. The barbarities of the Chinese Boxers is tame compared to that of the lynchings of this country. We have gone back to the heathenism of the middle ages.

"The attempted assassination may be a blessing in disguise if it reveals to us the condition of affairs and will cause us to stir ourselves to better existing conditions."

## AROUND THE CIRCLE.

Fine of \$5 Imposed on Arlington Man  
for Circus Performance at North  
Lexington.

Patrick Slattery of Arlington Heights was arrested in North Lexington Tuesday night by Chief Franks and in the court at Concord Wednesday morning paid a fine of \$5 for drunkenness. When he was arrested he was leading his horse around in a circle as though training for the circus. He had been driving earlier in the evening, but his wagon was partly demolished by running too close to an electric car, and he was evidently endeavoring to lead the horse home. Mr. Franks was of the opinion that the man could not manage himself or the animal, so the chief placed the horse with a neighbor for safe keeping and looked out for the safety of the man himself.

## HENRY G. RUFFLEY.

Henry G. Ruffley, the veteran gate tender of the Mill street crossing died at the Massachusetts general hospital Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The injuries which he received the Tuesday previous by being dragged by a freight train were complicated and while at first there were hopes of his recovery it is thought his age of 83 years was the principal point which told against him. Up to almost the last he was confident of recovery, but it was not to be. Not only were his wrists and three ribs broken but he suffered a severe injury to his head and others on his body. The funeral took place at St. John's church, Wednesday afternoon, Rev. James Yeames, the rector, who was Mr. Ruffley's pastor, officiating.

Mr. Yeames gave a brief but touching and impressive address. There was a large attendance and a profusion of flowers. The Odd Fellows sent a delegation. After the committal service of the church at the grave, the Odd Fellows rendered their beautiful memorial ceremony.

## CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to thank our neighbors and other friends and the Odd Fellows for the many kindnesses shown and the words of sympathy spoken during our hours of sadness caused by the fatal accident and the subsequent death of our beloved father and grandfather, Henry G. Ruffley.

F. G. Ruffley.  
(Mrs.) E. F. Johnson.  
Clara E. Johnson.  
Helene F. Johnson.

## Belmont and Waverley

Subscriptions may be left at La Bonte's drug store at Belmont, or at Connors's news store, or with F. A. Chandler, Waverley. Subscription price, 75 cents per year, for a limited period only.

The Enterprise is for sale in Waverley by H. D. Rogers, Waverley Cafe, John Connors's news store at Waverley, and at Belmont by Frank La Bonte.

## BELMONT.

Several Boston institutions benefit handsomely under the will of the late C. H. Hayden, who died at the home of his brother-in-law, Andrew F. Reed of Belmont, Aug. 25th. It has been filed with Register George of Suffolk county for probate. The Massachusetts General Hospital and the Museum of Fine Arts receive \$100,000 each; the Children's Hospital on Huntington avenue and the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles street, \$50,000 each; while seven other societies and institutions are named as residuary legatees under the will. It is not at present known what the value of the estate is, as no bond has been filed, but it is understood to be very large.

Mrs. Adda Chamberlin Benton died at her residence in Winchester Tuesday morning after a protracted illness. She was born in Newbury, Vt., on March 8, 1835, and was the daughter of Abner and Mary Chamberlin. She was married in 1865 to Charles E. Benton, who died in 1892. The most of her life was spent in Guildhall, Vt., but since the death of her husband she has resided in Winchester. Two brothers, one of whom is Joseph E. Chamberlin, three sisters and two sons, Colonel Everett C. Benton of this town and Jay B. Benton, survive. Her eldest son, Charles A., died some years ago at the age of 20.

William McCabe has given up his position at Watertown and is again in the employ of his father.

While Mr. Hatch, the regular driver of the National Express team is on his vacation, James Carney is substituting in his place.

A great many Belmont people will very much regret if Mr. Underwood does not have some sort of dedicatory exercises when he presents the public library building which is in process of erection to the town. It is very much to be hoped that he will decide that some simple exercise at least will be held by which to commemorate such a generous gift. The building will, of course, be always a monument to his generosity, but in the event of public exercises Belmont people would have an opportunity to inspect the building thoroughly and to individually thank the generous donor.

H. A. Stone and family have returned from Gardiner, Maine.

Night Patrolman Thomas Murphy has been off duty on his vacation this week.

Since the St. Joseph's church picnic, at which there a tug-of-war was held, there has been considerable talk between the men in the employ of J. O. Wellington and C. W. Winn. Each side claim that they can get up a team that can beat the other. The talking has almost reached blood heat and a contest can be expected almost any time.

Despite the fact that the temperature is falling the trade at LaBonte's soda fountain seems to hold out.

The Sunday school of the Unitarian church will open tomorrow. The church opened last Sunday.

Several Belmont citizens, including Capt. Dean, who are members of Co. A, 35th regiment, will attend the 36th annual reunion and dinner soon to be held at Boston.

Hartley Lennon, formerly of Belmont, was in town for a few days this week. He has purchased a farm at Plymouth, N. H.

Theodore Walcott is attending Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.

Mr. Hagar of Boston has been visiting A. F. Reed this week.

Miss Bertha Russell of Waverley street is visiting friends out of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCabe are residing on Gibbons street, Somerville.

There is no doubt in the world that Capt. Dean intended to be among the front ranks of the patriots when he raised "Old Glory" to half mast on the pole near the town hall on the night of Friday of last week. The rumors received that President McKinley had expired, the victim of an assassin's bullet, must have started the blood coursing through his veins and his soldier's spirit would not permit of his waiting for the morn to arrive ere he expressed his feelings.

The St. Joseph's church society will run a dance in the Belmont town hall on the evening of October 3. It is hoped

(Continued on Page Eight.)

BUY NOTHING BUT THE BEST. IF YOU WANT ICE THAT IS PURE HANG OUT THE WHITE CARD.

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J. G. HADLEY, }

Belmont Centre.

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Choice Confectionery, Daggett's Chocolates; Ice Cream and Cake; Cold Soda, all flavors; Pureoxia Tonics, Moxie. Full line of Cigars and Tobacco. Meals and Lunches to order at all hours; accommodations for 100 in the pavilion. Ferguson's Bread and Pastry.

B. E. R. R. CO. WAITING ROOM.

Trapelo Road, Waverley.

## ISSUES WATER BONDS.

Lexington Votes \$10,000 for More  
Water—Committee's Report Unani-  
mously Accepted and Recommenda-  
tions Adopted—Full Text of Report.

The Lexington water committee carried everything its own way at the special town meeting Thursday evening in the town hall, and hardly a whisper was uttered against any move made by those who have the water question in charge. The meeting was perfectly harmonious, despite the fact that \$10,000 was voted for an additional water supply. After the reading of the warrant by Town Clerk Harrington, a ballot for moderator resulted in the choice of John F. Hutchinson. The report of the committee was read by A. E. Scott, the chairman, and it was adopted with the proviso that the committee should continue to act as a water committee in its work of investigation.

A vote was passed to appropriate \$10,000 to meet expenses of the water department, to construct additional wells and a water tight reservoir, and for improving the water supply, and the money to be borrowed by issuing bonds and paid by the treasurer on the approval of three members of the committee.

It was then voted to issue bonds of \$1,000 each, to be cancelled at the rate of \$1,000 a year. The bonds are to bear interest of 3 1/2 per cent. The committee was authorized to see if land owned by H. M. Roberts and others in the southern part of the town can be purchased, and a report is to be made to the town later. The committee was also empowered to petition the legislature for permission to purchase or otherwise take the land.

There was an attendance at the meeting of about 100 voters, and the session lasted not over an hour. The report of the committee, which gives a history of the present status of the water question, is as follows:

At the annual town meeting the committee was instructed to continue its investigations and experiments, and \$10,000 was appropriated for this purpose.

The committee was authorized to make a contract for an additional supply of water for a year, it being understood that such supply would be obtained from the Monroe meadows by a system of driven wells.

Preliminary to the making of such contract, three wells were driven with satisfactory results. The quality was undoubted and parties were ready to contract to furnish a million gallons daily and to put themselves under satisfactory bonds to furnish that amount or to forfeit and repay to the town the full amount paid to them.

The quality of the water seemed excellent, and the wells being near the Lexington spring, which is noted for the supposed purity of its water, we were elated at the prospect of a pure and permanent supply. Before making a contract we proceeded as required by statute to obtain the approval of the state board of health. The locality and the water were examined by its engineer and its chief chemist, and the water was found to be impregnated with sewerage and pronounced unfit for a water supply. In the meantime the committee was continuing experiments in the town's land near the so-called Seavern's spring. A large number of experimental wells were driven, resulting in the belief that a considerable additional supply of water could be obtained by constructing one or two large wells and by enlarging the basin of Seavern's spring in depth and diameter.

And in order that the water obtained from this and other sources should not be discolored or contaminated by the surface or meadow water now finding its way into the well or reservoir from which we are now pumping, it was decided that a large water-tight basin or reservoir should be constructed in the meadow near our present wells. There being no funds for this work at the disposal of the committee, the water commissioners decided to proceed under their general authority to construct in the southern corner of the land purchased by Mr. Seavern, where the driven well gave good results, a well or reservoir 15 feet in diameter and 16 1/2 feet deep and to connect the same with our pumps.

This well extends down to the solid ledge. It is built of stone and brick in a very solid manner with a surrounding bed of crushed stone, sand and gravel about three feet in width and extending from the surface to the bottom, so that no surface water can find its way into the well without filtering through this bed to the bottom or through a part of it and the brick walls. This well is now nearly completed, the pipe and connections have been purchased and are being laid, and we expect to be ready to use this water in a few days.

The water seems to be excellent and we believe it will supply upwards of 40,000 gallons per day. As soon as we can rely on this additional supply the committee recommend proceeding at once to sink a deep well in the vicinity or to enlarge the basin of Seavern's spring to the capacity of the well just built. These two wells and others if built will be connected with a large suction pipe, 8 to 12 inches in diameter, through which we may pump directly to our standpipe or allow the water to run by gravity to our tight storage basin to be pumped as required.

It has been found that the water from the well in the cove of reservoir dam will flow to the pumping station by gravity and the pumping from this well has been discontinued.

The gates controlling the six wells driven in the bottom of the reservoir have been opened and from the quantity of water that we are now getting we conclude there is considerable flow from this source. The flow from the deep well continues undiminished. It is proposed to conduct all the water from the reservoir wells, the new well, the Seaverns well and from the deep well into the water-tight basin previously suggested and to pump directly from this to the standpipe.

Possibly we may thus avoid using the water in the old wells at those times in the year when it becomes discolored, and we shall also avoid the probable loss of water from well No. 1, into which all our water is now collected for pumping. It is estimated that the cost of the new well

(Continued on Page Five.)

## McKinley Dead.

End Came at 2.15 This  
Morning.

President McKinley died at 2.15 this morning.

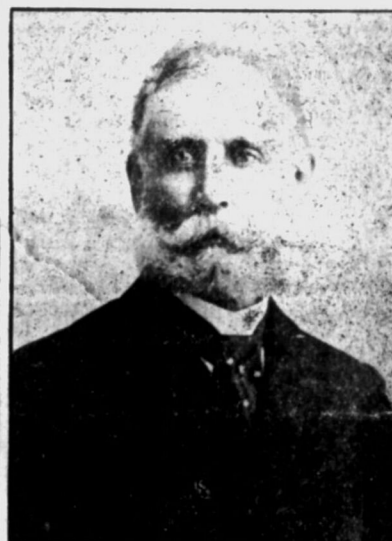
The report that he was beyond human aid was sent out late last evening and at 9.32 his body was growing cold. At 10.59 he was alone with his physicians and nurses, and Mrs. McKinley had seen him for the last time. Since yesterday morning he failed rapidly and had but one rally, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All flags are at half mast and bells tolled all over the country at the receipt of the doleful news.

## THE CORNER STONE LAID.

Appropriate Services By the Arlington  
Baptist Church—Two Addresses—  
Rev. Dr. Watson Completes 20 Years  
Pastorate in Arlington this Week.

The corner stone of the Arlington Baptist church was laid Saturday afternoon with impressive services which were attended by about 500 persons. The weather was perfect and every feature of the event went off smoothly. The Franklin male quartet opened the exercises with singing, "Arise, Shine," followed by an invocation by Rev. A. W. Lorimer, pastor of the Arlington Heights Baptist church. After the scripture reading and singing, "The Lord is Great," E. Nelson Blake, chairman of the building committee, gave a description of the contents of the box which was to be placed under the corner stone, and which was described last week.

The sealing of the box was by A. F. Knowles, of Arlington. The work was quickly and well executed, and then



E. NELSON BLAKE.

came a selection, "The Earth is Jehovah's," by the quartet, followed by the laying of the corner stone. E. Nelson Blake, who has been foremost in the work of paving the way for the new church, and chairman of the building committee, had the honor of performing the agreeable duty. He lowered the heavy stone into its place, and then addressed the company in part as follows:

The poet Bryant expressed a very striking sentiment, and one oftentimes uttered, when he declared, "The groves were God's first temples," but it carries a false idea, one eagerly seized by conscience-stricken Sunday picnickers. Idiotry has ever selected trees and groves and hills, where altars and statues and columns could be erected and oracles practiced. But devout, God-worshipping soul has always cried out, like King David, for a temple when he said, "See now, I dwell in a house of cedar, but the Ark of God dwelleth within curtains." Five hundred years before David's day, God had said to His servant Moses, "Let them make me a sanctuary, that I may dwell among them." And God's later command to Moses was, "When ye go over Jordan, and when ye dwell in the land which the Lord your God giveth unto you to inherit, then there shall be a place, which the Lord your God shall choose to cause His name to dwell there."

...I have surely built Thee an house to dwell in, a settled place for Thee to abide in forever. We read that then the cloud of God's glory so filled the house that the priests could not stand to minister there. The interest of the Almighty in His holy place where His name was to dwell was as great that He put wisdom and understanding into the hearts of Aholiah and Bezaleel that they might know how to build Him a fitting place.

When God would describe His New Jerusalem, He bade Isaiah say to His people, of it, "Behold, I will lay thy stones of the behold and lay thy foundations with sapphires, and I will make thy windows of agates and thy gates of carbuncles, and all thy borders of pleasant stones; and all thy children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the peace of thy children." Two hundred years afterward the prophet, Zechariah, says: "He shall bring forth the headstone (corner stone) thereof with shoutings, crying 'Grace, grace unto it.'" So we lay this corner stone of this fair temple to our God, crying, "Grace, grace to it."

The address of Rev. C. H. Watson, which followed another musical selection, entitled "The One Foundation," was exceedingly appropriate for the occasion.

In his address Dr. Watson said in substance, that the act just performed was undoubtedly rich in present interest, but is made richer and more significant because of its relation to the future. Immensely does the strength of the future get into the present achievement. The man who asks "what can the future do for me? Why should I do anything for it?"—that man forgets that it is the future that makes the present what it is. The keen interest of every man, woman and child present in the memorials that we have just buried in this stone, confirms the fact. The contents of the box just deposited are of unsealed centuries hence, by the antiquarian or scholar of another civilization—we know not. Yet we face the mystery and uncertainty of the future with the acknowledgment of our obligation to it, and with our eager attempt to discharge that obligation by

(Continued on Page Eight.)



## The Triumph of the Baker's Art

In bread making is achieved in the white, light and delicious loaves, baked here every day. We use nothing but the best flour, pure and high grade, and our bread is nourishing, wholesome and tempting to the most fastidious. All of our Bakesuffs are unsurpassed for high-grade excellency.

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**N. J. HARDY,**

657 Massachusetts Avenue,  
ARLINGTON.



## THE ENTERPRISE.

Saturday, September 14, 1901.

## CURIOUS POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

The political conditions in Massachusetts, so far as concerns state politics, are very peculiar. It is well known that Gov. Crane has no special desire to hold the executive chair another year, and that on many accounts he would have preferred to retire. But the party managers insisted that he should lead in another campaign. This was due to the fact that they wished to avoid a controversy within the party over the next nominee. They dread a repetition of the Bates-Guild contest, which impedes whenever the question of a new candidate shall come up for settlement. They felt that to have it in an "off year" would be unwise, and that delay might bring a solution in some other way than by a fight to the finish between the two factions. They knew Gov. Crane's popularity—that he could be renominated without dissent, and that with his record he could be re-elected easily. Their desires prevailed with Gov. Crane, and he will be the nominee.

The Democrats are in a similar position. The one thing which they want is harmony, and they want to get it without fighting for it. Mr. Gaston, by all odds their ablest man, considered from a business standpoint, was handicapped by the fact that he is a corporation man, and identified with the Elevated road. Mr. Hamlin was not palatable to the Bryan Democrats, and Mr. Bradford was out of the question, though he really has convictions enough for the whole party, and courage as well. The party managers were in a position similar to that of their opponents. They didn't want a contest, and so they arranged the Quincy candidacy, and avoided all trouble for the present.

## TWO GOOD PURPOSES ACCOMPLISHED

People are inclined to laugh about the mosquito, and many a paragraph has been made many a joke about the best methods of exterminating him. There is, however, an aspect of the mosquito question which is of importance, and the serious discussion of the insect by scientific men is likely to do much good. The mosquito has been found to be the product of conditions which are detrimental to the general health. The pool of stagnant water, the swamp, etc., are breeding places for mosquitoes, and in these days we care so much for exemption from annoyances, no matter how petty, that we incur large expenses to rid ourselves of them. So the stagnant pools are to be filled and the swamps are to be drained and reclaimed to get rid of the mosquito, and incidentally a more important purpose is accomplished—we get rid of places which are a menace to the public health. A few years hence the larger cities and towns will be free from all malaria-breeding places, abolished, primarily, to rid the communities of the mosquito.

## AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

The revision of the Massachusetts statutes, which is now in the hands of a special committee of the legislature, seems likely to be a very important matter. Previous revisions have been mainly consolidations and compilations of existing statutes, without changes. But in preparing the revision of this year the committee is not prohibited from making alterations in existing statutes, within very narrow limits, of course. How many changes they will make cannot be foreseen. There is danger that some of them may be of greater importance than they seem to be. The committee will understand them, and being composed of representative men will not be likely to go far astray, but the legislature in passing upon the report of the committee will probably accept what is presented. It may be found, later on, that the statutes have been changed very materially, without any purpose to do so.

## A POLITICAL CONTEST.

When the campaign for the attorney-generalship began all the candidates told the newspapers that they realized that the position was a professional one, and that the ordinary political method by which nominations are secured should not be used in deciding this question. It is true that the place is professional and not political, but the canvass is being conducted with all the skill of which the professional politicians are masters, neither candidate giving any special attention to the lawyers, but all seeking the support of the men who run the political machine in the several cities and towns. It is all right, and as the candidates are first class men no harm can come, but it is a long distance below the ideal campaign which was talked about at first.

Commenting on the changes made in the last revision of the Bible, the New York Sun asks, critically, if anybody had any trouble with the word "wist," changed to "know" in the revision. Probably the meaning of "wist" is well understood, but it is not modern English. The Sun never uses it, and there is no reason why the Bible should use a word which the Sun has discarded, for that newspaper has a higher standard than most publications in matters linguistic, and the revisers may well conform to the Sun's standard.

It seemed, three months ago, as if all the marriageable young couples had been "united in the bonds of matrimony," but there's a new crop, and before the chilling frosts of October come the clergy-men who have spent their June wedding fees in vacation outings will be jingling in plithoric pockets the gold pieces bestowed by happy bridegrooms for autumn weddings.

Bicycle racing is intensely interesting to spectators, but is growing more dangerous to riders, every year. The motor pacers are run at a marvelous speed, and when anything goes wrong with them, serious results follow. When a machine is going a mile in less than two minutes, there's likely to be a tragedy when the crash comes.

Mr. Gamaliel Bradford is a novice in Democratic politics. He really supposes that the party voters had something to say about the nomination of candidates,

and therefore appealed to them. He now discovers that he should have asked Mr. McNary, who has a power of attorney from the party to decide all such questions.

Times are changed. One of the charges made by Gen. Butler against one of the state institutions was that one of its officers had a piece of human skin tanned. It raised a great uproar, then, but now thousands of reputable young women have been tanning human cuticle, and nobody criticizes them.

Report comes from West Virginia that the governor, who had been "named" as a candidate for senator, had decided not to enter the contest, but will devote his time to his newspaper. Sensible man. The editor of an influential newspaper has more power with the people than a United States senator.

One of the proofs that summer has gone is found in New York politics. A prominent candidate for the mayoralty has been discarded "because he is too cold." A few weeks ago an iceberg would have been welcome in New York, but times have changed.

Mr. Quincy doesn't expect to be elected this year, but hopes that next year the Republicans will be quarreling over Bates and Guild. But next year is a congressional year. The Republican vote will come out, and it will elect its candidate.

A recent essay tells us "How a United States Senator Earns His Salary." The author avoids the main point in the discussion by assuming that he does earn it. We should like to see somebody prove that.

A good many Americans are indifferent about the result of the yacht race, and won't mind if Sir Thomas carries off the cup, after the snobbishness of the New York club in its treatment of Lawson.

Ireland is to have an exhibition next year, at Cork. If she will combine it with an Old Home Week, and all the American Corkers go home to celebrate it, there will be a big attendance.

Mr. Quincy is to take the stump because he has to. Governor Crane will not make any speeches because he doesn't need to. His record speaks for him.

The lumber business should be good these days, for there's an enormous demand in all the states for "shel'ers" on which the Democrats can lay Mr. Bryan.

The most radical cold water man in Massachusetts is Pete McNally. He is to live on it for a month—salt water, too.

## AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

TO AID IN THE WORK OF THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE.

The New England Anti-Imperialist League, in pursuance of the principles of the Fourth of July address, is about to enter upon the fall campaign in its own territory, and through the centres of influence established in 1898 in many other states of the union.

While the Democratic party is largely committed to anti-imperialism, there are many signs that leaders in the Republican party and high officials in the administration also desire to get out of the Philippines at the earliest possible moment, and that the unpatriotic work of the league in creating a public opinion opposed to the colonial policy may have a much more speedy effect than might have been anticipated a few months ago.

The propaganda of the league can no longer be treated as disloyal, in giving aid and comfort to an organized enemy, and may now claim the hearing which was promised when the war should be over.

Its appeal is enforced by the opinions of four justices of the supreme court, and especially by that of Justice Harlan which it is desired to circulate widely, together with the Fourth of July address, Representative McCall's discussion of the Porto Rican cases, Edwin Burritt Smith's Detroit speech, "Shall the United States have colonies?" Gov. Boutwell's article in the North American Review, "The Supreme Court and its Dependencies," ex-Senator Edmunds's paper in the same review, "The Insular Cases," Wayne MacVeagh's "Beta Kappa" address, Francis A. Brooks's pamphlet, "The Unlawful and Unjustifiable Conquest of the Philippines," the addresses of ex-Gov. Chamberlain and Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, at Ashfield, and other matter in preparation. A history of the anti-imperialist movement and of the various leagues, with a bibliography, has been prepared, and its publication may be a useful contribution to the cause. There has also been prepared a history of the whole movement toward the acquisition of the Philippines and the development of the policy tending thereto, with the sequence of incidents gathered from public documents and other authentic sources.

The work, by the circulation of documents, by correspondence, and through the press, is practically limitless. Many active agents are ready to give gratuitous assistance in personal distribution, and the requests which come to us from all over the country show that the interest in the cause of human freedom has by no means weakened.

The immediate practical end which the league has in view is to bring about such a change in the personnel or the opinion of the next congress as may distinctly manifest the people's will, and thus effect a change in the policy of permanent sovereignty over alien and subject peoples.

An appeal is made for such prompt and large subscriptions as may enable those who are willing to give time and zeal to promote effectually the great cause of constitutional liberty. Contributions will be acknowledged by the treasurer, David Greene Haskins, Jr., 5 Tremont street, Boston.

George S. Boutwell, President.  
Erving Winslow, Secretary.  
Albert S. Parsons, Chairman.  
J. P. Munroe,  
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## GROSSMITH'S Balsam Tar Compound NEVER FAILS

to cure Bronchial Coughs and Colds on the Lungs. 25c. Bottle.

C. W. GROSSMITH,  
Registered Pharmacist,  
Mass. Ave., Cor. Mystic St., Arlington.

## ARTIFICIAL STONE SIDEWALKS.

Driveways, Buttresses, Steps and Copings.

Asphalt Sidewalks, Stable and Cellar Floors.

SLATE METAL ROOFING ASPHALT GRAVEL

Asphalt and Coal Tar Paving and Roofing Material for the Trade.

Manufacturers WARREN BROS. COMPANY, Contractors

Tel. 4064 Main. Factory: E. Cambridge.  
143 Federal St., Boston.

## C. W. ILSLEY, Ice Dealer,

Pond Lane, Arlington.

PRICE OF ICE TO TAKE EFFECT MAY 1st UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

15 lbs. of ice daily, per week	.40
20 " " " " " " " "	.50
25 " " " " " " " "	.60
25 " " " " " " " "	.10
50 " " " " " " " "	.15
100 " " " " " " " "	.25
200 " " " " " " " "	20 per cwt.
500 " " " " " " " "	15 " cwt.

## J. W. HARRINGTON,

SUCCESSOR TO GEO. D. TUFTS.

Business Established More Than 50 Years.

Practical House, Sign, and Decorative Painter.

All kinds of hard and soft woods finished in the latest and most improved manner. Kalsmining Painting in water colors. Graining, Glazing and Paper Hanging. Local agents for one of the largest wall paper houses in Boston. Drop me a card and I will call with samples. All sizes of glass on hand. Sign writing a specialty. Personal supervision given to all work and satisfaction guaranteed. I respectfully solicit a further share of your patronage.

Shop, 450 Mass. ave., opp. Medford st. Residence, 51 Lewis Ave. ARLINGTON.

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Ladies' and Gents' TAILOR,

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ALTERING, CLEANING, DYEING, PRESSING.

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Steam and Hot Water Heating,

Greenhouse Contractor, Steam Pump Repairer, etc.

PIPE AND FITTINGS FOR SALE BROADWAY and WINTER STS., AT BOSTON PRICES. ARLINGTON.

Boilers Re-tubed. Artesian Wells. Wind Mills. Roofing.

For all work contracted for the latest devices and most approved appliances are used and personal attention given to every job. Estimates furnished on contracts of any amount and satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. DALE, House and Kitchen Furnishings,

HAS A FULL LINE OF Crockery, Glass, China and Tin Ware, Preserving Jars, Toilet and Fancy Articles, etc., etc., at

610 Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington.

WM. H. WOOD & CO., Headquarters For LUMBER

Broadway and Third Street, CAMBRIDGEPORT. And Building Material. Largest Stock in N. E. to Select From

Established 1826.

## Arlington Insurance Agency

George Y. Wellington & Son, Agents.

Eight Mutual Companies, Ten Stock Companies. Office open daily and Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Savings Bank Building, Arlington Avenue.

OFFICE HOURS: 1.30 to 4.30 P. M., Daily.

YOU CAN Kill all Your Water Bugs and Roaches IF YOU USE BARNARD'S EXTERMINATOR.

SOLD EVERYWHERE AND WARRANTED. SENT BY MAIL FOR 50 CENTS. BARNARD & CO., 7 Temple Place, BOSTON.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

J. HENRY HARTWELL & SON,

Undertakers,

4 MEDFORD STREET, ARLINGTON.

Telephone Connection.

Peirce & Winn Co.

Dealer in

Coals, Wood, Hay, Straw

Grain, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, Fertilizers, Sand, Drain and Sewer Pipes, etc.

Teaming Pillsbury Flour, New England Gas and Coke Co's Coke

Arlington, Arlington Heights, and Lexington

Post-office Box B, Arlington

Telephone, 822 Arlington

MY SPECIALTY

is correcting such eye troubles as are caused by Defective Vision, etc.

Oculists' Prescriptions Compounded. OPTICAL REPAIRING.

Prices as low as is consistent with requirements.

FRED W. DERBY, Refracting Optician, 455 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington.

WM. BENDIX'S School of Music,

4th SEASON,

Will open for the Fall and Winter Season,

Monday, Sept. 2, 1901.

Thorough instructions given on Piano, Violin, Flute, Clarinet, Guitar, etc. Any number of musicians, including a good prompter, furnished for all occasions at reasonable prices. For terms, address,

WM. BENDIX, 2 Park ter., Arlington

J. E. LANGEN, And "JUD" the Barber,

are one and the same person. And he is doing better work than ever, now. Three chairs in operation; skilled workmen; every tool sterilized by means of an anti-septic. Also, a bootblack in constant attendance. Shop never closed except Sunday.

Specialties: Ladies' shampooing. Children's hair-cutting. For strictly first class, up-to-date work, try "Jud." He can please the most fastidious.

Cor. Mystic St., and Mass. Ave., Over the Drug Store, - ARLINGTON.

H. P. LONGLEY, QUICK LUNCH,

Confectionery, Cigars, Tobacco, Tonics, Soda, Fruit.

BOSTON ELEVATED WAITING ROOM, Arlington.

## ARLINGTON SOCIETIES, CHURCHES, ETC.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

E. Nelson Blake, president; Wm. D. Higgins, cashier. Corner Massachusetts avenue and Pleasant street. Open daily from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 8.30.

ARLINGTON CO-OPERATIVE BANK. Geo. D. Moore, president; R. Walter Hilliard, secretary; W. A. Peirce, treasurer. Meets in banking rooms of First National bank, first Tuesday in each month, at 8.30 p.m. Money offered at auction at 8.30.

ARLINGTON FIVE-CENT SAVINGS BANK. Bank building, corner Massachusetts avenue and Pleasant street. William G. Peck, president; H. Blandale, secretary and treasurer. Open daily from 3 to 5.30 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9.

ARLINGTON BOAT CLUB. Meets first Monday in each month at clubhouse on margin of Spy pond. Admission fee, \$10; annual dues, \$15.

ARLINGTON FINANCE CLUB. Meets by invitation fourth Tuesday in each month.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. Hiram Lodge. Meets in Masonic hall, corner Massachusetts avenue and Medford street. Thursday on or before the full moon. Menotomy Royal Arch Chapter. Meets third Tuesday of each month in Masonic hall.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS. Bethel Lodge, No. 12. Meets in Odd Fellows hall, Bank building, every Wednesday evening, at 8. Ida F. Butler Rebekah Lodge, No. 152. Meets first and third Monday evenings of each month in Bethel lodge room.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN. Circle Lodge, No. 77. Meets first and third Fridays of each month in Grand Army hall, Massachusetts avenue, at 8 p.m.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS. No. 109. Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month in K. of C. hall, over Shattuck's store.

ROYAL ARCANUM. Menotomy Council, No. 1781. Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Grand Army hall, 370 Massachusetts avenue, at 8 p.m.

UNITED ORDER INDEPENDENT ODD LADIES. Golden Rule Lodge, No. 51. Meets in G. A. R. hall, the second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month. GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. Francis Gould Post, No. 36.

Meets in G. A. R. hall, Massachusetts avenue, second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 43. Meets in G. A. R. hall, Massachusetts avenue, second and fourth Thursday afternoons of each month, at 2 o'clock.

SONS OF VETERANS. Camp 45. Meets in G. A. R. hall, on the third Wednesday of each month, at 8 o'clock p.m.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION. Meets in St. John's Parish house, Maple street, second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS. Division 23. Meets in Hibernian hall, corner Mystic and Chestnut streets, first and third Thursdays of each month, at 7.30 p.m.

Division 43. Meets first Tuesday in each month, at K. of C. hall.

FORESTERS OF AMERICA. Court Pride of Arlington. Meets in K. of C. hall, first and third Mondays of each month.

MASSACHUSETTS CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS. St. Malachi Court. Meets at Hibernian hall first and third Thursdays.

ROBBINS PUBLIC LIBRARY. Building is open to the public as follows: Sundays, 2.30 to 5.30 p.m.; Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 to 12 a.m., 1 to 6 and 7 to 9 p.m.; book room, 1 to 6 p.m.; Wednesdays, 10 to 12 a.m., 1 to 9 p.m.; book room, 1 to 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 to 12 a.m., 1 to 9 p.m.; book room, 1 to 9 p.m.; Sunday school, 1 to 9 p.m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays only, during the month of August.

Arlington Heights Branch. Open Tuesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 6.7 to 9 p.m. Thursdays, 3 to 6, 7 to 9 p.m.

TOWN OFFICERS. Selectmen meet at their office in town hall on the last Monday evening of each month, for approval of bills. Regular meetings each Saturday evening.

Town clerk and treasurer, office hours, 9 a.m. to 12 m.; 2 to 5 p.m.; also Mondays, 7 to 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 m. only.

Board of health, on call of chairman. Engineers fire department, Saturday before last Monday, each month. School committee, third Tuesday evening, monthly.

Sanitary commissioners, on call of chairman. Trustees of cemetery, on call of chairman. Water commissioners, first Saturday in each month.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Hose No. 1, on Park avenue; Hose No. 2, on Massachusetts avenue; Menotomy hook and ladder; Hose No. 3, on Broadway; Brackett chemical; Eagle hose, Henderson street.

ARLINGTON FIRST PARISH. (Unitarian.) Corner Massachusetts avenue and Pleasant street, Rev. Frederic Gill, pastor. Board of Missions, J. C. Harris, 23 Academy street. Sunday morning preaching service at 10.45; Sunday school at noon, except July and August.

ARLINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH. Services on Sunday in Grand Army hall, Massachusetts avenue, Rev. Charles H. Watson, D. D., minister. Residence, 26 Academy street. Sunday service at 10.45 a.m.; Sunday school at noon; Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 6.15 p.m.; evening church service at 7.15 o'clock.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH. Cor. of Westminister and Park Avenues. Sunday services: morning worship and sermon, 10.45 a.m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; evening service, with short talk, 7 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting, Friday evening, 7.45 p.m.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Services in Crescent hall. Preaching Sunday 10.45 a.m. Sunday school, 12 m. Song service, 7 p.m. Preaching, 7.45 p.m.

ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONAL. Corner Pleasant and Maple streets. Rev. Samuel C. Bunnell, pastor; residence on Maple street, opposite the church. Sunday services at 10.45 a.m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday school at noon, except during July and August. Friday evenings, at 7.30, social service in vestry.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST. Massachusetts avenue, opposite Academy street. Rev. Harry Fay Flister, pastor. Gray street. Sunday services in the morning at 10.45; Sunday school at noon, except during July and August; Y. P. Union at 6.30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL. Corner Academy and Maple streets. Rector, the Rev. James Yeames. Sunday services at 10.45 a.m.; other services according to church calendar.

## PARK AVENUE CHURCH.

(Orthodox Congregational.)

Corner Park and Wollaston avenues, Arlington Heights. Rev. John G. Taylor, pastor. Sunday morning service at 10.45; Sunday school at 12.15; Y. P. S. C. E. meeting at 6.30 p.m.; Sunday afternoon at 3.70, Junior C. E. meeting; Friday evening at 7.45, prayer meeting.

ST. AGNES, CATHOLIC. Corner Medford and Chestnut streets. Rev. John M. Mulcahy, pastor; Rev. A. J. Fitzgerald, Rev. A. S. Malone, assistants. Residence at parsonage, 24 Medford street, next to church. Mass at 7 and 9 a.m.; high mass at 10.30. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m.; vespers at 3.30 p.m.

ARLINGTON LINE BIBLE SCHOOL. Corner Massachusetts Avenue and Tanner Street. Services—Every Sunday afternoon at 3.30; preaching at 7.30 Sunday evenings; Thursday evening meeting at 7.45.

## A WORTHY SUCCESSOR.

"Something New Under The Sun."

All doctors have tried to cure CATARRH by the use of powders, acid gases, inhalers and drug paste form. Their powders dry up the mucous membranes causing them to crack open and bleed. The powerful acids used in the inhalers have entirely eaten away the same membranes that their makers have aimed to cure, while pastes and ointments cannot reach the disease. An old and experienced practitioner who has for many years made a close study and specialty of the treatment of CATARRH, has at last perfected a Treatment which when faithfully used, not only relieves at once, but permanently cures CATARRH, by removing the cause, stopping the discharges, and curing all inflammation. It is the only remedy known to science that actually reaches the afflicted parts. This wonderful remedy is known as "SNUFFLES" the GUARANTEED CATARRH CURE and is sold at the extremely low price of One Dollar, each package containing internal and external medicine sufficient for a full month's treatment and everything necessary to its perfect use.

"SNUFFLES" is the only perfect CATARRH CURE ever made and is now recognized as the only safe and positive cure for that annoying and disgusting disease. It cures all inflammation quickly and permanently, and is also wonderfully quick to relieve HAY FEVER or COLD in the HEAD.

CATARRH when neglected often leads to CONSUMPTION—"SNUFFLES" will save you if you use it at once. It is no ordinary remedy, but a complete treatment which is positively guaranteed to cure CATARRH in any form or stage if used according to the directions which accompany each package. Don't delay but send for it at once, and write full particulars as to your condition, and you will receive special advice from the discoverer of this wonderful remedy regarding your case without cost to you beyond the cost of the medicine.

"SNUFFLES" the "GUARANTEED CATARRH CURE."

Send prepaid to any address in the United States or Canada, on receipt of One Dollar. Address Dept. B 680 EDWIN B. GILES & COMPANY, 2330 and 2332 Market Street, Philadelphia.

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# "I'LL MARRY YOU TODAY"

Words and Music by James Leslie.

Published by Mullen Music Pub. Co.,  
106 W. 28th St., N. Y.

In a vil-lage far a-way, lived a girl so blithe and gay, And from  
In a ci-ty large and grand, in a gloom-y back street stands, A—

childhood she had lov'd a coun-try lad, But one day there came to dwell, in this  
ten-e-ment that tells of woe and care, Where a wom-an sits in tears, thinking

town a ci-ty-swell, Who wooed this girl with all in-ten-tions  
of the by-gone years, A to-tal wreck yet she was once so

bad, The poor girl thought he loved her for  
fair, Tis the same girl from the coun-try who

he had told her so, And said my girl I'll mar-ry you some  
left her home one day, With that ci-ty man who prom-ised her to

day, And when poor John the vil-lage lad was  
wed, But when the time ar-rived at last they

told by her to go, These are the words that he to her did say,—  
found he'd run a-way, And now she knows how true those words John said,—

**Chorus.**  
"Don't lis-ten to those ci-ty chaps, for Nell I love you so! And  
some day you'll re-gret per-haps for tell-ing me to go, You'll  
find he does not care for you, He'll say you're in his way, But  
if you want to test my love, I'll mar-ry you to-day"

Copyright, 1900, by William Pilling.

## Granolithic

Sidewalks, Steps, Curb-  
ing, Coping, Walks,  
Floors, Etc.ALL CLASSES OF CEMENT CONCRETE  
CONSTRUCTION.

## Asphalt.

Rock Asphalt and Trini-  
dad Asphalt Floors and  
Pavements.

CELLARS MADE WATERTIGHT.

## Tar Concrete

Sidewalks, Walks, Drive-  
ways.

**J. W. RONCO.**  
**HAIR DRESSER**  
Is Still in the Business.  
POST OFFICE BUILDING,  
ARLINGTON.

**HENRY A. BELLAMY,**  
**Contractor**  
AND  
**Builder,**

72 WALNUT STREET, ARLINGTON.  
OFFICE:  
113 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.  
Telephone, 3488-3 Main.

## DAVID CLARK,

32 years in the hacking business, is still at the  
same business at  
10 MILL STREET, ARLINGTON.  
Rubber-tired carriages for funerals, weddings  
and evening parties. Also a wagonette for  
pleasure parties. Tel. connection.

**A Quick Lunch**  
**Or a Good Dinner**  
May be obtained at the COLUMBIAN CAFE  
**TOBACCO AND CIGARS.**  
**A. C. LABREQUE,** Railroad Crossing,  
ARLINGTON.

## ROBERT ORR HARRIS.

Robert Orr Harris was born in Boston, Nov. 8, 1854. He is the son of Benjamin W. and Julia A. (Orr) Harris. His father is well known as one of the leading members of the Plymouth county bar, as a former district attorney of the south-eastern district, and as a former member of congress from the old second (now the new fourteenth) district, and is judge of probate for Plymouth county.

Mr. Harris was educated in the schools of Boston at Phillips-Exeter academy, and is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1877. He studied law in the Boston university law school and in his father's office, being admitted to practice in Plymouth, March 4, 1879. He was a member of the legislature of 1889, and made an excellent record as a sound and safe legislator and as a forcible and attractive speaker.

In 1892 Mr. Harris was elected district attorney for the southeastern district, comprising the counties of Norfolk and Plymouth, and has been twice re-elected without opposition making a total of nine years service. He has had a wide experience in capital trials, being called upon to conduct several without the presence or assistance of the attorney-general, and in these cases proved him-

self to be a happy combination of the student and the man of affairs. His personal character is of the best, and he is one of the most esteemed citizens of his own county.

In presenting him as a candidate for the office of the attorney-general, his friends know that they are bringing forward a man of integrity, ability and personal characteristics all equal to and suited to the demands of that high office.

## ANALYSIS OF NEBDEGA MINERAL SPRING WATER.

Sodium Bicarbonate .....	156.75
Potassium Bicarbonate .....	50.291
Potassium Chloride .....	11.3622
Sodium Chloride .....	30.21
Potassium Sulphate .....	30.23
Iron Bicarbonate .....	trace
Silicic Acid .....	4.2343
Alumina .....	trace

Total .....

273.368

The indications as to the medicinal

properties of a mineral water containing

the above constituents in the proportions

mentioned, are that it may be used for

the relief and cure of the following ailments:

Amylaceous indigestion; dyspepsia

due to hyper-acidity of the stomach;

tardy digestion due to atonic condition

of the organs of the digestive tract, causing

through subsequent fermentation and putrefaction of undigested

food, the presence of acid and acrid

substances highly irritant to the stomach

and intestinal canal, and otherwise

decidedly deleterious; palpitation and

heart failure, resulting from dilatation

of the stomach attending the forms of

indigestion already enumerated, as well

as headache, mental depression, insomnia,

etc. It will also relieve irritation of

the mucous surface of the urinary

and genito-urinary organs, gravel, rheu-

matism, gout. Will render the blood

alkaline in reaction, diminish acidity,

and increase the quantity of expectora-

tion in colds, coughs, asthma, etc.

When applied freely and frequently

externally, it will be found beneficial in

the treatment of many skin diseases as

dandruff, itching, prickly heat, etc., and

will tend to clear the complexion.

A highly important and somewhat

unique feature which it possesses is that

when shaken in a bottle with cod liver

oil, sweet almond oil or sweet

cream, it yields an emulsion of the fatty

body in which the oil globules will

be found to be very minutely and uni-

formly subdivided.

Used as a gargle it will relieve many

forms of throat affections, such as com-

mon sore throat, tonsillitis, laryngitis,

etc. It will be found to be a very sat-

isfactory and palatable table water.

[Signed]

CHAS. F. HEBBNER, Ph. G., Phm. B.

(Analytical Chemist.)

Dean Ontario College of Pharmacy,

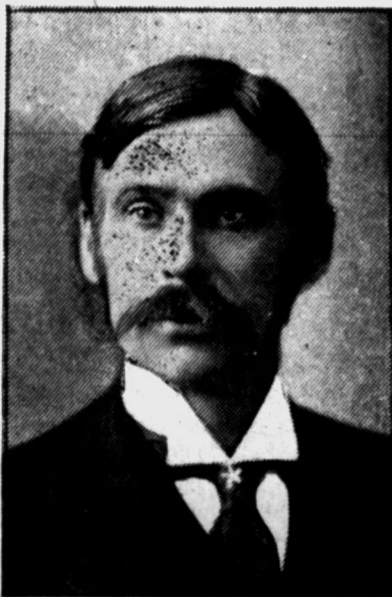
Associate Professor Pharmacology,

Medical Faculty University of Toronto.

Read the advertisement of the Nebdega

Mineral spring water in another col-

umn.



ROBERT ORR HARRIS.

self to be entirely capable of dealing with such matters successfully. His administration of the office has been most satisfactory to his district; and his eminent success in his profession has stamped him as a jurist of a high order. Mr. Harris has also a large civil practice and has had a wide experience as a trial lawyer, in this class of cases. As a counsellor in legal and business matters he is regarded as a man of excellent attainments, whose opinions upon questions of law and whose advice upon business matters are sound and safe to follow. Quiet and unassuming in manner, fair and straightforward in his methods, sound and close in his law, he is an antagonist who is always respected and admired.

In politics he has always been a Republican, and has given freely of his time and service to the party, proving himself a most effective speaker.

Always genial and kindly, he is one with whom it is a pleasure to deal, and his social friendships are strong. Fond of his home, his family and his books,

## Pleasant Street Market.

**CHOICE MEATS,**  
**FRESH VEGETABLES,**  
**CREAMY BUTTER,**  
**FRUITS.**

12 Pleasant Street, Arlington.

## IMPROVEMENTS AT HARVARD.

The long summer vacation at Harvard

always accompanied by a considerable

amount of repairing and other work

on the university buildings and grounds,

the vacation period giving the university

an excellent opportunity to carry

out such work without inconvenience.

This year the large force of workmen

under the direction of Professor Burke,

inspector of grounds and buildings, has

been busy employed about the college

yard, although there have been few

changes of any magnitude. Most of the

work consists in small repairs about the

college dormitories in which various

small damages require attention after

each college year. Much of this is simply

re-paving, repairing of locks or

plumbing, or similar work, and in addition

every one of the rooms and corridors

is given a most thorough cleaning

before the occupants of the dormi-

tories return for another year.

No carpets are allowed to be left down

during the year, each one being taken

up and given a steam cleaning, and re-

turning the room has been carefully

scrubbed out by the hard-working

"goodies." Similar operations are un-

dergone by all the university lecture rooms,

offices and laboratories.

The most important operation in the

way of improvements on the college

buildings this summer is at Memorial

hall, where a considerable expenditure

has been made. The old floor of the

large dining hall has been torn up and

replaced by a fireproof floor, consisting

of heavy steel beams, a three-inch layer

of concrete on expanded metal, a two-

inch pine floor over this, and above the

pine a flooring of seven-eighths-inch

oak. This will make a most fireproof

floor from fire which might break out in

the culinary department underneath, and

it will also make an ideal dancing

floor for the annual student spread. It

was at first proposed to lay a tile floor

or something of this nature, but the

association decided to make it of oak

instead, in order to accommodate the

class day festivities. In addition to this

change, the association is having a re-

frigerating plant put in at one side of

the basement, a special excavation be-

ing required, and is also having the gas-

lights replaced by electricity.

The Randall Hall Dining association is

building an addition to the hall for last

week, and grand by electing John A.

Campbell, of East Boston, chairman, and

Joseph H. Cullis, of Belmont, secretary.

Hon. Henry D. Yerxa, and other leading

men voted to hold the convention in

Wesleyan hall on Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 12

m. The opinion was fully expressed by

representatives from all parts of the dis-

trict that the new opposition to Mr.

Yerxa and that he would be unani-

mously renominated.

—Transcript.

## YERXA WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

The third councillor district Republican

committee met at Young's hotel, last

week, and grand by electing John A.

Campbell, of East Boston, chairman, and

Joseph H. Cullis, of Belmont, secretary.

Hon. Henry D. Yerxa, and other leading

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m. The opinion was fully expressed by

representatives from all parts of the dis-

trict that the new opposition to Mr.

Yerxa and that he would be unani-

mously renominated.

—Transcript.

The array of fixed stars that I saw,

and have just described, is a sight that

cannot be equalled by any other part

of the heavens open to our vision in

these parts. They are glorious at any

time or place when seen, and they will

be seen all through the coming winter

evenings every time the sky is clear

whether the moon is shining or not. And

as I saw them for the first time since

early last spring, only a few months

ago, I call them "Morning Glories."

Other people would do well to make

their acquaintance, and enjoy the pleas-

ure to be derived from so doing.

Waverley, Mass., Sept. 2, 1901.

D. BUTTRICK,

Dealer in

**Butter and Eggs,**

Wholesale and Retail.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. Team

will call once a week if desired.

Residence, 15 Swan St., Arlington

THE MORNING GLORIES.

(For the Enterprise)

A few nights ago, I experienced an

early waking up, which was not at all

uncommon thing for people who have

## THE HOME GOLD CURE.

An Ingenious Treatment by Which  
Drunkards are Being Cured Daily in  
Spite of Themselves.No Noxious Doses. No Weakening of  
the Nerves. A Pleasant and Positive  
Cure for the Liquor Habit.

It is now generally known and understood that Drunkenness is a disease and not weakness. A body filled with poison, and nerves completely shattered by periodical or constant use of intoxicating liquors, requires an antidote capable of neutralizing and eradicating this poison, and destroying the craving for intoxicating liquors. Sufferers may now cure themselves at home without publicity or loss of time from business by this wonderful "HOME GOLD CURE" which has been perfected after many years of close study and treatment of inebriates. The faithful use according to directions of this wonderful discovery is positively guaranteed to cure the most obstinate case, no matter how hard a drinker. Our records show the marvelous transformation of thousands of Drunkards into sober, industrious and upright men. **WIVES CURE YOUR HUSBANDS!! CHILDREN CURE YOUR FATHERS!!**

This remedy is in no sense a nostrum but a specific for this disease only, and is a skillfully devised and prepared that it is thoroughly soluble and pleasant to the taste, so that it can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it. Thousands of Drunkards have cured themselves with this priceless remedy, and as many more have been cured and made temperate men by having the "CURE" administered by loving friends and relatives without their knowledge in coffee or tea, and believe today that they discontinued of their own free will. **DO NOT WAIT.** Do not be deluded by apparent and misleading "improvement." Drive out the disease at once and for all time. The "HOME GOLD CURE" is sold at the extremely low price of One Dollar, thus placing within the reach of everybody a treatment more effectual than others costing \$25 and \$50. Full directions accompany each package. Special advice by skilled physicians when requested without extra charge. Sent prepaid to any part of the world on receipt of One Dollar. Address Dept. B 680 EDWIN B. GILES & COMPANY, 3330 and 2332 Market Street, Philadelphia. All correspondence strictly confidential.

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**Dry Goods,**  
**Small Wares**

**GENT'S FURNISHINGS.**  
472 Massachusetts Avenue,  
ARLINGTON.

**L. WINE, Fine Shoe Repairing,**  
for ladies and gentlemen. First-class work  
at lowest prices. Shoeblack, 8 to 12 Sunday.  
[616 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE.]



## THE ENTERPRISE.

WILSON PALMER, . . . Editor.  
Telephone 301-2.

[Entered as Second-Class Matter.]

Saturday, September 14, 1901.

THE ENTERPRISE IS FOR SALE IN  
ARLINGTON BY:Arlington News Co., Postoffice Bldg.,  
Arlington.  
Frank R. Daniels, 606 Mass. avenue,  
Arlington.  
Mrs. Margaret Deane, 55 Park avenue,  
Heights.  
H. P. Longley, Elevated waiting room,  
Heights.  
J. C. McDonald, L. & B. waiting room,  
Heights.  
Edward I. McKenzie, B. & M. station,  
Heights.

## LEAVE IT.

Do you Arlington men doing business in Boston leave, in every instance, your market basket at home when starting out for the city? To purchase in any large way your home supplies in Boston is an injustice to Arlington. Those of our townspeople doing business in Arlington have a logical right to expect your trade. That man or woman who only makes Arlington his or her sleeping place is of little or no advantage to the town. Home patronage should be our text. The future of Arlington depends upon every man, woman and child of us. We are, in accordance with every principle of political economy, to spend our dollar where we earn it. The man with a market basket making his way home from the city proves himself disloyal to the best interests of Arlington. Patronize your home trade, and so build up the town in which you reside.

## WELCOME HOME.

There has been a generous homecoming to Arlington during the past two weeks of those who have been enjoying themselves at the mountains and at the shore. The boys and girls on their way to school make us happy, and our clergymen in their pulpits again ensure our safety. To all these, the Enterprise gives a cordial welcome. Now "let us be up and doing, with a heart for any fate." With our shoulders to the wheel, we can give Arlington a boom such as she has never before had. However well we may have heretofore done, we can still do better work in the future. We are not to be satisfied with things achieved. We are to reach out and lay hold of the prize yet to be gained. Arlington is one of the most favored localities in near vicinity to Boston. Her site is unsurpassed. She has excellent schools and excellent churches, and her homes are altogether delightful. We have every incentive to appropriate her every possibility. Let us then leave nothing undone for her good.

## OUR BAPTIST FRIENDS.

The laying of the corner stone of the new Baptist church edifice on Saturday is another local date in the history of that religious organization. Our Baptist friends are to be congratulated upon their promising future, and their future is a good deal assured through and by their successful past. The Baptist denomination at large is distinguished for its aggressive work. Its religious convictions are pronounced, and what is fortunately true of its clergy and its members, they have the courage of their convictions. Our Baptist brethren are not much given to sugar-coating God's truth. Their belief is definitely outlined, and they speak in no uncertain way. We have a natural liking for our Calvinistic friends, for we were brought up in that faith, and however much we may have liberalized in these later days, still we have not a little love for that religious body which dares preach what it believes. John Calvin had the courage to declare himself, and this, too, without apology, and for this striking characteristic he has our admiration. The Arlington Baptist church has always been found in the line of its privilege and duty. It has been fortunate in its ministry and in its membership. It has kept about its work, not doubting the outcome. It has uniformly been a power for good in this community. The Enterprise hastens to congratulate the Rev. Dr. Watson and those under his ministry for the near future awaiting them. May our Baptist brethren in the new church edifice when completed, do a yet greater work than they have done in the past.

## THAT UNIQUE CARD.

An unique and suggestive card is that issued by the Enterprise. "The champion of the people's rights" has about it and in it the clarion ring of a manly courage; and that other motto, "For no race, creed or party," is indicative of that generous spirit of fair play which spurs the least hint of partiality and favoritism. The Enterprise has always stood as a fearless representative of the public welfare. It has never hesitated to commit itself upon every question affecting the interest of this locality. More than this has it done, for it has ever held itself in readiness to suggest what has seemed a better way, to it, of doing things. The Enterprise has never kept back its pronounced views, fearing that an open, fair expression might lose a subscriber. The columns of the Enterprise have always been open, and always will be, to everybody alike, for an honest expression of thought. It makes no difference who the man or woman may be, both he and she will find a place in these columns to be heard. We recognize no race, save that which takes in our common humanity, and no creed do we accept aside from that which takes in the whole brotherhood of mankind, and we swear allegiance to no party save that which finds its definition in the highest good of the whole country. The card which this paper has sent out contains the articles of our faith. It is our "Apostles' Creed," and from it the Enterprise will not swerve a hair's breadth. So we ask again that new subscribers shall come to the Enterprise by reason of its eminently fair representative character. While the Enterprise, so far as its years are concerned, is still in its infancy, yet it is doing all the while a man's work. Since March 1 our subscription list has had a healthful and rapid growth, and we are hopeful and expectant that the near

future will greatly add to the number of readers of the Enterprise, now that we have declared anew for an impartial journalism.

## THE ANARCHIST MUST GO.

The anarchist must go, or otherwise our Republican form of government will be constantly threatened and endangered. The cowardly assassination of President McKinley is only another proof of the object of those who are determined to either rule or ruin. One of the faults or misfortunes of our government is that unlicensed liberty which is practically allowed every one to say and do as he pleases. High official life in this country has never been properly guarded. Both the individual and the press feel it their privilege to most shamefully criticize at any time the chief executive of the nation. There has never been shown by the American people that respect to and for official position which is its due. The anarchist has caught from the old world that infuriated spirit of lawlessness which holds itself in readiness to shoot at any time. Now, of this the American people have had quite enough. With three of our chief executives assassinated, it is high time that our national legislators do something to guard the lives of our presidents. There is no room here upon the soil of this new world for anarchists. They should be driven, every mother's son of them, and this, too, at the point of the bayonet if need be, from our shores. There is no well-regulated liberty other than that regulated by law. It is an outrage that people can come together as those anarchists did on Saturday last in the city of Patterson, N. J., and commend the cowardly, murderous attempt on the president's life. The American people should rise in the power of their might and forever put an end to this work of assassination, and their guns should first point towards Patterson, New Jersey.

## WHY IS IT?

Why is it we become so anxious concerning the "hereafter" and give so little heed to this present life? The most of us are impoverishing ourselves here, thinking thereby that we are laying up treasures above. It is exceedingly difficult to find that man or woman who is getting out of life all there is in it. With this earthly gift of ours there are certain accompaniments or codicils the most of which we deny ourselves by reason of the cold, heartless conventionalities of life. There are a thousand things perfectly right in themselves which we refrain from doing simply through fear of the unjust criticism of our neighbor, and nowhere is this spirit of hesitation and "I don't dare" seen so frequently as in social life. The sexes are kept apart even in this day of our boasted intelligence in many a way and all on account of "Mrs. Grundy." We vividly and to our utter disgust remember when a boy, how at the weekly Sunday evening meeting in the old vestry on "the hill," the women with long faces took their seats at one side of the audience room, while the men with longer faces still, occupied the other side, while both men and women thought they were doing God's service by this non-recognition of the sexes. And this same thought of propriety of the coming together of the sexes is seen in many ways in the social life of this later day. We profoundly pity that man and woman who do not and will not meet humanity on that plane of life which makes us brothers and sisters all. Why should sex step in and drive apart men and women? Is it true that evil, and evil only, can follow the intermingling of the sexes, unless this coming together shall be watched and guarded by the crowd? There is not that man or woman living who can find her and his higher development in the moral and intellectual world, apart and outside of each other's society. God made man for woman, and woman for man, so that the social life can never form a complete unit until the above fact is recognized. We are tired to death of the so-called "improprieties." Why rob life of its higher worth and privileges by forever exclaiming, "What will people think of me, if I do so and so?" Do what is, in itself, right, and then let people think as they may. "Dare to do right, dare to be true," then we shall have made the most and best of this life, without having risked our eternal happiness in the next life. Don't be a stick, when you may be men and women as supplements and complements to each other. The social life of the world must be, of a necessity, the chief corner stone to all that is uplifting in the moral and intellectual world. The sexes ought not longer to be afraid of each other.

## EDITORIAL MATTER.

It is not so easy as one might at first suppose to determine what is legitimate editorial matter, and especially is this true when you come to consider the fact that the newspaper man has every variety of taste on the part of his readers to consult and please. One will tell you that the editor should write for the most part on subjects of general interest, and seldom or never write upon that which more especially interests the individual. Remember that we now have reference to editorial matter. Write with whatever ability you may, and with ever so happy an expression, and yet there will be many a one of your readers who will insist that you have come wide of the mark, both in the selection of your subject and in the discussion of it. Those who on the whole believe in you will oftentimes prove your severest critics. Then there is that indifference shown by your best friends to that which you have carefully written, which is the most cutting criticism of all. We remember once to have written an editorial, some years ago, upon a subject vital to the locality in which we resided, and we thought at the time that we had written fairly well, so we expected that some favorable word would be said of it. Well, the next morning after the issue of our paper, on making the way to our office, we met one of our very best friends, who, hailing us, said, "O, Mr. Editor, about that leading editorial on your yesterday's issue." Now we were sure the good, appreciative word was coming, when, to our very great disappointment and chagrin, our friend said this, and only this: "I think, Mr. Editor, in the second paragraph of that editorial you should have placed the period instead of the semi-colon at the

end of the third line." This was cold comfort, indeed. Still, the editor is to keep up a brave heart and do his best work and do it honestly, knowing full well that those who will come to you with an encouraging and a commendatory word will hardly constitute a minority respectable in numbers. One must have the courage to give expression to his own thought, let what will come, if he is to succeed with the pen. Time will make right all things. Of course, one must wait until he finds his way to the grave, when the most fulsome praise will be given him. The most cowardly of us are not afraid of dead men. In God's acre there is no competition. There we do not hesitate to give every man his due. But shame on us all that we are so reluctant to speak the good word to him or her while living. But notwithstanding all this reluctance, one is to do his best in whatever department of labor he may be engaged. So we know of no other way for the journalist to pursue than to write as his heart and brain shall dictate. Any other way is sure to bring disaster both to the journal and the journalist.



## THE COMFORTS OF LIFE

include, as one of the first, good, tender, juicy meat, and this is essential to health and strength. The meats at Stone's are the best in the market, coming always from cattle in prime condition. We sell nothing but the best meats of every kind.

**C. H. STONE & SON,**  
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go to

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BOSTON.

Builders' and  
General . . . Hardware  
An Up-to-date Hardware Store.

All Mechanics' Tools  
of the Best Makers  
and Material.

Republican  
Caucus.

The Republicans of Arlington and all others who intend to support the Republican candidates are requested to meet in caucus in

**TOWN HALL, ARLINGTON,**  
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1901,  
at 7.30 o'clock p. m.

for the purpose of choosing six delegates each to Republican State, Councilor, County and Senatorial Conventions of 1901 and fifteen delegates to the Representative Convention; also for the purpose of electing members of a Town Committee for the year 1902, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the caucus.

ARTHUR J. WELLINGTON,  
Chairman Town Committee.  
HORACE A. FREEMAN,  
Secretary.

ELECTRIC GAS  
LIGHTS

Now is the time to have your lights looked after for the winter season. If your electric lights burn dimly call at this store and exchange old lamps for new ones.

We have a fine line of Portable Gas and Electric Table Lamps.  
Gas Mantles, all kinds and prices.  
Electric Novelties.

We make a specialty of Refinishing Gas and Electric Fixtures.

**R. W. LeBaron,**  
Electrician and Contractor.  
474 Mass. Avenue, Arlington, Mass.  
Telephone Connection.

Beginning September 16,  
**Mrs. Amy B. Wood**  
will be at her residence, 19 Wyman street, Arlington, Mondays and Thursdays, to make arrangements for  
**Pianoforte Lessons.**

## Price . . .

is not the only consideration when ordering printing

## Quality . .

is also of some importance, but this is not all

## Style . .

is an intangible something, the lack of which often defeats the purpose of the customer

## Our Work . .

has not only the quality but the style that makes it valuable and keeps it out of the waste basket.

The . . .

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Our Motto: "Quality, not Quantity."

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Jewelers and  
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Telephone Connection. ARLINGTON.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,  
Eyeglasses and Spectacles. Fine  
Watch, Clock, Jewelry and Optical  
Repairing. All work guaranteed.

NEW AND SECOND HAND  
Bicycles. Fine Repairing. Tires  
Vulcanized in a First-class Man-  
ner. Lawn Mowers, Scissors and  
Knives Ground.

## Automobile Station

## Welch's Market.

Groceries and Provisions,  
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Cut Flowers,  
Funeral Designs,  
AND  
Decorations.

## W. W. Rawson's

Corner Medford and  
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Furniture, Mattresses, Window Shades, Awnings and Draperies made to order. Antique Furniture Repaired and Polished. Furniture Repaired. Carpets Made and Laid.  
Mail orders promptly attended to.  
442 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington.

EDUCATIONAL.  
Elmhurst Day and Boarding School

High School, Preparatory, Grammar,  
Primary and Kindergarten Classes,  
Oct. 1st, 1901, to June 6th, 1902.  
A Public Kindergarten class will be started  
Oct. 1, 1901. Fee for materials, fifteen dollars  
per year in advance. Courses preparatory to  
first and second primary grades.  
Address Miss ELIZABETH R. VANDER VEER,  
220 Park Ave., Arlington Heights, Mass.

MISS K. T. McGRATH,  
Dressmaker.

456 Mass. Ave. Arlington.

Odd Lot of Men's Shoes  
For Sale Cheap.

\$3.50 and \$3.00 for \$1.50  
\$3.50 and \$3.00 for \$1.00  
At L. C. TYLER'S,  
BANK BUILDING, ARLINGTON.

G. W. SAMPSON,  
Fire Insurance Life

Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Established 1791  
Fire Association of Philadelphia, Estab. 1817  
Imperial Fire Ins. Co. of London, Eng., Est. 1800  
Worcester Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Estab. 1823.  
Equitable Life Assurance Society.  
Office, Sherburne's Block, Lexington.

## GOLDENROD AND ASTERS.

Yellow and Purple Predominate at  
Brilliant Wedding of Arthur J.  
Wellington and Miss Agnes W. Da-  
mon of Arlington.

Surrounded by relatives and friends and in the midst of a bower of green plants, goldenrod and asters, Miss Agnes Whitman Damon was married Tuesday evening to Arthur Jefferson Wellington at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Samuel G. Damon, 275 Broadway. The affair was a brilliant one, and the high positions which the contracting parties hold in the estimation of the townspeople, made the event a noteworthy one as well. Both are connected with old Arlington families always prominent in the town's history.

The bride is a daughter of the late Samuel G. Damon and Mrs. Ella Gertrude Damon. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Y. Wellington.

The officiating clergymen were Rev. Frederic Gill, pastor of the Unitarian church, and Rev. Dr. C. H. Watson, pastor of the First Baptist church.

The best man was Mr. Harry Tyler Smith of Boston, an intimate friend of the groom, and Miss Helen G. Damon and Miss Vida Damon, sisters of the bride, were bridesmaids.

The bride was gowned in white crepe de chine, satin finish, bodice, shirred yoke with bertha of point applique lace. The skirt was trimmed with chiffon ruffles. She wore a veil with a wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses.

Miss Helen G. Damon wore a creation of violet muslin over silk of same shade, trimmed with ecru lace, insertion and ribbon. Miss Vida Damon's costume was of white point d'esprit over violet silk, trimmed with lace and ribbon. Both carried bouquets of white and violet asters.

The ceremony was at just 6.30 o'clock and the wedding party went from the parlor to the large tent out doors, where a wedding breakfast was served. The festivities lasted until 8 o'clock, when there followed a reception, which was attended by about 400 guests, comprising families of Arlington and vicinity. The couples were assisted in receiving by Mrs. S. G. Damon and Mr. F. W. Damon, mother and sister of the bride, and by Mr. and Mrs. George Y. Wellington, parents of the groom. The reception was from 8 to 10.

The ushers were Messrs. William H. Shea and H. T. Smith of Boston, Mr. Edward S. Page of Melrose and Mr. Jacob C. Patton of Malden, all lawyers and college associates of the groom.

The floral decorations by W. W. Rawson were elaborate and beautiful. Violet and gold, the early fall tints, the color scheme of the wedding, predominated. Asters were used in profusion and the walls were trimmed with smilax interspersed with asters. Golden canyvas made an effective stairway decoration. The spacious grounds about the residence were brilliantly illuminated and refreshments were served in a large marquee erected on the lawn.

During the hours of the reception Holbrook's orchestra of Everett discoursed a choice musical program.

The bride and groom were the recipients of many beautiful wedding gifts, including gold, silver and china ware, bric-a-brac, cut glass and rare lace, paintings and other handsome and useful articles.

After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Wellington left on a two weeks' wedding trip and on their return will reside in Arlington at their new home on Wellington street.

Mr. Wellington is a graduate of Harvard college and the Harvard law school and has a growing law practice. When a pupil in the Arlington high school he was a classmate of his wife, who is a graduate of Wellesley. She has tutored private pupils, preparing them for college and schools of higher learning.

## SCRATCHES AND WRITES.

The Editor Is Poisoned by Ivy—Christian Science Does Not Stop the Itching.

Whiteface, N. H., Sept. 4, 1901.

Dear Enterprise:  
We've got it, we've got it not only "in the neck," but all over, for there is hardly a spot on our entire person that is not burning and itching with ivy poison. Those of our readers who have been afflicted just as we are at present will readily understand that we are having our Christian patience severely tested. We are saying our prayers under protest. There would be no little satisfaction if one could locate this ivy poison on that portion of his person where it would be the least annoying and exasperating—but no, it will persist in attacking you on that part of your earthy house wherein nine cases out of ten it will put you in a swearing mood. Well, we are meeting with lots of sympathy, so that every man, woman and child we meet asks with more than an average amount of curiosity, "What is the matter with your hands?" We reply we have been poisoned by that self-same Candia Ivy which use to find its poisonous way between our fingers and toes when a boy. And then comes that medical advice free of cost, "O, we know what will cure you!" Just you make a mud paste from mother earth and apply it to the parts affected," while another tells us to wash the poisoned portions of our person in scalding hot water. And still another insists that a generous application of soft soap is sure to kill the deadly poison. And so our sympathetic friends go on through the whole list of medicines from soda dissolved in water to the blood-thirsty leeches. We have very readily and thoroughly tried everybody's remedy with little or no effect; so at last we resolved on trying "Christian Science," and we accordingly declared there is no such thing as ivy poison, and we further declared that we are not poisoned at all. We for a brief while insisted that that which we thought at first to be ivy poison was only our foolish, vain imaginings—but the intolerable itching and the wild, enthusiastic scratching went on all the same, so we have given "Christian Science" the go-by in spite of what Mrs. Eddy declares to be gospel truth. We have now come back to the hot water treatment with a cool wash compounded from a doctor's prescription, and we have faith to believe that relief is in sight. A good Christian woman who still believes, as does "Conscientious," that God's will is done here on the earth as it is done in heaven, said to us the other day that God had unquestionably sent us this itching, fevered poison for some wise purpose, whereupon we impatiently exclaimed, "What nonsense! Do you read, good lady, was asked, of any

such growth as poison ivy in the Garden of Eden? You will remember, we continued, that in that far eastern and happy corner of God's earth, there was nothing other than a healthful growth of apple trees, and by implication at least, a fig tree. And you will also remember that Adam and Eve had the unlimited freedom of the garden, save they were not to eat of the tree of knowledge, and this one single exception was made, not that the fruit of this tree of knowledge was in any way poisonous, but that it told too much for mortal ear. No, no, good woman, there was no poisonous ivy in the Garden of Eden. God intended from the beginning that his children should be surrounded and should come in touch with only that which is altogether harmless and innocent. The ivy has come up where the "fir tree and the myrtle trees" would have grown in a luxurious way had man intelligently obeyed the command, "Go till the earth." But while we have all slumbered and slept noxious weeds, and poisonous plants have come to the front, and we, stupid, ignorant mortals, have run into them much to the displeasure of our Omnipotent, loving Father. No, no dear woman, God had nothing to do with this ivy poison of ours. We blindly ran into it, when we should have had our eyes wider open, and so seen our way clear of all harm. But we went as the fool goeth, so now we are getting our pay for it. Nature is ever exacting in her laws. If we transgress we must pay the penalty. Nature never forgives, however generous she may be in the bestowal of her choicest gifts. But in spite of our affliction which we hope is but "for a moment" we had a good time in Candia, which now remains to us a sweet and pleasant memory. We must tell you, dear reader of the Enterprise, of that most enjoyable ride we took just the day before we left for Whiteface. Our landlady and hostess, Mrs. A. Frank Patten, took us to a fifteen-mile drive behind a 2.40 roadster to a point in Candia which, strange as it may seem, we had never seen before. In passing we must make prominent the fact that Mrs. Patten well understands how to handle the ribbons, and besides, she is especially agreeable and entertaining in her conversation, so that our fifteen-mile drive was altogether too short. We made our way in double-quick time to the top of Walnut Hill, from which point an unsurpassed view is had. From the highest point of this hill, are seen the White Mountains, the ocean, and some twenty different townships in Rockingham county, and then one's vision extends far beyond to Massachusetts and Maine. The circle of horizon that comes to view from the tip-top of Walnut Hill is hardly less than four hundred miles. The scene is intensely panoramic, so much so that we asked ourselves why go to the mountains when frequently almost at one's own door may be seen a more marvellous creation? And yet the most of us will travel at no little inconvenience, and to points at remote distances to see what is within easy reach of us at home. "Distance," indeed, "lends enchantment to the view." We shall not soon forget that ride to Walnut Hill with our fair driver on one of the most charming days of the later August time. After our nearly two weeks in Candia, here we are again at Kinderheim among the mountains. We are always glad to get back to this favored, and picturesque spot of earth. These grand old mountains always hold themselves in readiness to give you a cordial welcome. They are true to you to the last, and never will they reveal a secret you may have entrusted to their keeping, so you may pour out your innermost heart to these delectable mountains, and you may be sure all the while that its secret will be safe in the keeping of these everlasting silences.

In our walk last evening we noticed a maple here and there was just beginning to take on its autumn coloring, so we regretfully said to ourselves the summer has slipped from our grasp. But there is a charm about autumn which we gladly welcome. Of its exquisite paintings here among the mountains, we shall tell the readers of the Enterprise as best we way, two or three weeks later on. It is but a day or two ago that we lay with our man Michael under the shadow of one of these mountain maples discussing religious subjects, so our next letter to the Enterprise will come under the heading of Michael's Theology. WILSON PALMER.

GEO. A. LAW,  
Hack and  
Livery  
Stable.

Having practically rebuilt the inside of my stable, and added ten new stalls, I am now prepared to take new boarders. I assure first class board and right prices. Teams sent and called for.

Mass. Ave., Arlington.

LAWYER'S SERVICES  
are necessary in  
Landlord and Tenant matters.  
Probate of Wills and Settlement of Estates  
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**HENRY W. BEAL,**  
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Tel. Main 1886.  
Every evening 18 P. O. Building, Arlington.  
Tel. Arlington 141-3.

T. M. CANNIFF,  
Hairdresser,  
943 Mass. ave., Arlington

**Dr. G. W. Yale,**  
DENTIST,  
At pariers, 14-16 Post-office Building,  
ARLINGTON.







A SONG OF REST.

Restful to tired eyes and sweet  
Are fresh fields full of growing wheat;  
Afar they melt into the mist  
Of evening's deepest, deepest rest.  
Circling round, the hills arise,  
A lapis blue 'gainst deeper skies.  
As hills of ancient Rome they stand,  
Full seven strong, locked hand in hand,  
Between their rifts run path and stream;  
Upon their slopes the cattle dream;  
The nursing flocks in patches lie  
Like drifts of cloud in summer sky.  
Bells ring out the sunset hour,  
Crows fly home, and in each flower  
Bees are droning an evening song,  
And night moths hover the bushes among.  
Dear rest to tired souls and kind  
Her Mother Earth, and on her breast  
The head may fall. Come, night! Come, rest!  
—New York Herald.

HUMIDITY  
Versus LOVE

A Summer Story of Seaside  
and City.

By BEATRICE E. RICE.

"I rather liked those little blue stones  
nestling against your hair, Milly. Why  
don't you ever wear them now?" Young  
Wallace, big, brown and athletic, changed  
his seat from the inland chair with the  
uncomfortable back to one beside Mil-  
dred on the settee.

"There," thought the girl, putting up  
two slender hands and gathering up the  
obstinate hair for the third time, "I might  
have known he would remark these hor-  
rid little bristling things." She remem-  
bered that during the winter when they  
were at the ball he had complimented the  
little curling tendrils at the nape of her  
neck.

"By Jove, Milly," Wallace's voice  
broke in upon her reverie, "do you know  
that you are actually growing thin?" His  
eyes swept from the two small feet up-  
ward until they rested on the slim white  
throat that appeared above the lace of  
the fichu that surrounded it.

"Oh, I always lose flesh in the summer  
time," Mildred's voice sounded distant,  
as if he had touched upon an unpleasant  
topic, and she fancied she surprised a  
glittering glimmer of a smile deep down in  
his eyes and quickly supplied the thought  
that she imagined had been the cause of  
it. "Always lose flesh in summer; why,  
she never had any to lose." I just know  
he's thinking that."

"That Winston girl's a peach! Did you  
ever meet her, Milly?" Wallace rested his  
elbows on his knees and dug his square  
jaw into the bracket made by his folded  
hands and thumbs, while he regarded  
Mildred out of the corner of his eye.

"No, I never have."  
"She had a stunning suit on the other  
day. Swims like a fish, you know, and  
say, well, you should see her arms! They  
are absolutely flawless." Wallace  
warmed up to his subject as he saw a  
faint flush creep into Mildred's cheek.

"I wish, Milly, you could manage to  
come down to Sea Girt for a week or  
two. Mother's crazy to have you, and  
she will fix it up with your father if you'll  
only say the word. You can swim, can't  
you?"

"No, not a single stroke, and I'm afraid  
of the water, dreadfully so, those waves  
look so fearfully big as they roll in upon  
one," and she gave a little unconscious  
shiver; then all at once discovered that  
Wallace was regarding her intently and  
promptly concluded that her graceful  
limbs crossed in an attitude of perfect  
ease were making what appeared to her  
critical eyes most awkward and inartistic  
lines beneath the soft folds of her muslin  
gown, so she sat up of a sudden very  
prim and straight. Wallace was thinking  
how sweet the gown was and so fitting a  
garb for the girl who wore it.

"Oh, you'd soon get over that feeling of  
fright," he said. "Why, Betty Winston  
says she always has it, just like stage  
fright, every time she first goes in. I  
swam along with her the other day until  
she got over it."

A vision of a girl in a stunning bathing  
suit, with "absolutely flawless" arms,  
swimming with graceful motions and  
floating lazily on the incoming billows  
flashed before Mildred's eyes, and she  
moved a trifle away from Wallace and  
leaned her head wearily against the wall.

"Does she always have to have some  
one swim beside her?" she asked in a  
lowered voice.

"Yes, for a rod or two, until she gets  
up steam, and there are so few fellows  
down there, except on Sunday, that I  
generally tender my services."

"I see," Mildred drew the lace of her  
fichu a little closer to the throat.

"We three could have considerable  
sport if you'd only come down to the  
shore. I've got a whole month of leisure  
yet."

"We three," thought Mildred. "It used  
to be we two. Wouldn't you have some  
lemonade or claret cup?" was what she  
said aloud.

"Oh, I don't know. Suppose you come  
out and have an ice. The air will do you  
good, and you don't have to put on your  
hat way out here."

"No, thank you. I don't think I care  
about cream tonight. It's pleasanter  
here."

Wallace sighed. He did not quite know  
why, only Mildred's manner seemed to  
have a depressing effect upon his spirits.  
In the winter and even up to the present  
evening she had always seemed full of  
life and vitality, but she stole a look at  
her—the rays of the lamp in the wrought  
iron lantern fell upon her head and up-  
turned face, deepening the shadows under  
the eyes and accentuating the little hol-  
lows in the cheeks. "I wonder what has  
made her grow so thin. That tiresome  
old governor of hers, I suspect." Then  
Mildred was forgotten for an instant as  
an interesting mental picture asserted it-  
self. He saw a hotel veranda, long and  
wide, filled with a throng of merry peo-  
ple, who were laughing and chatting to  
the accompaniment of the ocean's roar,  
while through the French windows of the  
big ballroom strains of a waltz floated out  
to them all. All at once a girl appeared  
in the doorway leading on to the porch.  
The electric light above her turned her  
yellow hair into an aureole of sparkling  
gold and touched her gown here and there  
with silvery-helm lights. The figure of a  
man—himself—left a group on the piazza  
and approached the girl.

"I'm sorry," the man said, "but I won't  
be able to lead the German with you to-  
morrow night. I have an important en-  
gagement in town."

here. Girls who stay in town all summer  
have a great deal more fun than we do,  
and I'll wager you anything you're going  
to see one of those city girls tomorrow  
night."

The man laughed, but did not commit  
himself; then the picture slowly faded as  
they both walked away on the veranda,  
and Wallace came back to Mildred, some-  
thing she was saying having suddenly re-  
called to him her presence.

"Wallace, do you like that Miss Win-  
ston very much?"

"Indeed I do; she's an awfully jolly lit-  
tle party," came the quick reply. "So  
would you if you only knew her."

"No, I should not," Mildred's voice  
was calm and almost too smooth not to  
create suspicion. Wallace sat up a bit  
straighter as he heard it.

"Whew!" he exclaimed. "It seems to  
have grown ten degrees warmer since I  
came to town!"

Mildred stroked the back of one small  
palm with the palm of the other. They  
were moist and trembled. A little "No,"  
she repeated. "I should not like Miss  
Winston. I don't like fat girls."

"Fat!" Wallace turned upon her in  
surprise. "Why, she's got the prettiest  
figure you ever saw, but she's not fat,  
nor is she thin."

"Ah," thought Mildred, "the last is  
meant for me! I know I am thin and  
growing more so, but if I only could go  
away from everything and everybody  
here and have a real good time for once,  
like other girls, I expect I'd begin to look  
as well and be as happy, but it's always  
worry and fret, scrimp and plan, until  
I'm sick of it all." Two little vertical  
lines separated the delicate eyebrows, and  
her voice sounded almost tearful when  
she spoke again.

"I can't see how you could have left,  
even for a single evening, such a paragon  
of loveliness as Miss Winston seems to be."

"Well, I promised you, Milly, I'd be in  
town. I broke an engagement with her  
as it was to come." Wallace's voice  
trailed off dolefully as he cast a surrepti-  
tious glance in her direction.

"Too bad. You should not have done  
that."

"Wouldn't you have cared if I had  
not?" Wallace's face was most eloquent  
as it bent toward her, but Mildred forced  
herself to study the blue pattern in the  
matting with much pertinacity.

"I had almost forgotten you were com-  
ing, and father wanted me to copy some  
manuscript for him. I suppose I should  
have been too busy to bother about it one  
way or the other."

"Sorry I should have been the cause of  
interrupting your work." Wallace began  
searching after his gloves and hat as Mil-  
dred rose to her feet. She looked very  
sweet and lovable in the dim light of the  
hall. The door blew open, and a faint  
wind blew cool against her cheek and  
stirred the draperies of her thin dress.

"Goodby," Wallace held out his hand.  
She slipped a slender one into it.

"Goodby." Her voice caught a little.  
"Remember me to your mother."

"Yes, I will." And he was gone.

She listened until the footsteps grew  
fainter and fainter, then covered her eyes  
with the lace ends of her fichu. "He's in  
love with her! He's in love with her! I  
know it, and now he's gone for good, and  
it will be every day and forever, with  
nothing to look forward to." Two big  
tears started from her eyes and slowly  
percolated through the net meshes of the  
scarf she wore as Miss Winston's laugh-  
ing face rose before her. One white arm  
curved itself against the back of the sofa,  
and the brown head sank into the bend of  
it, while sob after sob shook the slender  
figure.

"Oh, I cannot bear it, I cannot! Oh,  
oh!" The voice rose in a perfect tremolo  
of pain and despair, which proved too  
much for a silent listener who stole softly  
in at the open door and up behind Mil-  
dred, gathering her into a close embrace.

"Thought you said you were not jeal-  
ous, Milly, dear? Poor little girl. There,  
I will never tease you again. Miss Win-  
ston, pshaw! She's married, only I  
thought I'd drop the Mrs. this once.

Now, will you come to Sea Girt for a  
visit?" Wallace bent his head down  
nearer to that of the figure in his arms  
so as to catch the faintly whispered  
answer. "Yes, did you say? Bully for  
you! I'll send mother up to town on  
Thursday. She will arrange everything."

The fresh tide breeze wafted through  
the door and windows laden with a  
sweet moist smell of wet grass and flow-  
ers. The lantern swung gently, casting  
a mellow light on the couple that stood  
beneath it.

"One more, dearest—now another, just  
for luck, you know. Good night." Wal-  
lace ran down the steps, then called back  
to the little figure in white that stood  
watching him from the doorway. "It's  
going to be a fine day tomorrow; the  
rain's all over."—New York Commercial  
Advertiser.

Kelvin as Damocles.

A characteristic always of Lord Kel-  
vin was his absolute faith in figures, and  
this ruling passion once led to his ex-  
periment as a Damocles. When he once  
solved a problem in mathematics, he was  
willing to stake upon its correctness not  
only his reputation, but, if necessary, his  
life.

Taking an immense heavy cannon ball,  
he calculated with the utmost accuracy  
the size of the smallest wire which would  
bear the weight of the load of iron. He  
then procured a length of wire of just  
the requisite strength and to prove the  
truth of his figuring had the cannon ball  
suspended over his lecturing platform at  
the very spot where it would be most  
likely to strike and crush him should the  
wire give way, and it remained there for  
weeks.

Made It Plain.

He was a German and couldn't under-  
stand the intricacies of the law. He was  
trying to mortgage his share of the old  
homestead. The lawyer couldn't quite see  
what he was driving at, and at last the  
German in desperation cried:

"Well, at the expiration of my mother's  
death dot property is to be divided yet!"  
—New York Times.

Uncongenial Surroundings.

Mr. Ferguson—Did you have a good  
time at Mrs. Highmore's tea, Laura?

Mrs. Ferguson—No. I was miserably  
lonesome.

Mr. Ferguson—Lonesome?

Mrs. Ferguson—Yes. I was the only  
woman there who hadn't been having  
trouble with her help.—Chicago Tribune.

The Barn Owl.

The barn owl when she is young brings  
to her nest a mouse about every 12 min-  
utes, and as she is actively employed  
both at evening and dawn and as male  
and female hunt 40 mice a day are the  
lowest computation we can make.—Man-  
chester Times.

CALL 'EM UP.

Telephone Directory of Live Business  
Houses, Which Advertise in the  
Enterprise.

Below will be found a list of the En-  
terprise advertisers whose places of busi-  
ness or residences have a telephone con-  
nection. The list is published for the  
convenience of Enterprise readers, who  
may desire to communicate with these  
establishments.

Lucius A. Austin, Lexington 14-3.  
Arlington House, Arlington 156-2.  
Arlington Insurance Agency, Arl. 303-5.  
Belmont Coal Co., Arl. 35-3.  
A. L. Bacon, 133-3.  
Henry W. Beal, Arl. 141-3; Boston office,  
Main 1656.

A. E. Cotton, Arl. 238-4.  
David Clark, Arl. 89-3.  
Charles Gott, Arl. 38-3; house, Arl. 38-2.  
C. H. Gannett, Main 356-3.  
N. J. Hardy, Arl. 8-2; house, Arl. 112-2.  
James O. Holt, grocer, Arl. 137-2.  
James O. Holt, provision dealer, Arl.  
337-2.

W. K. Hutchinson, Arl. 339-3; Heights  
branch, Arl. 321-5; house, Arl. 329-3.  
J. Henry Hartwell, Arl. 127-4; house,  
104-4.

H. B. Johnson, Arl. 134-2.  
Johnson's Arlington Express, Arl. 123-3.  
Litchfield's Studio, 307-3.  
George A. Law, Arl. 73-3.  
Lexington Lumber Co., Lex. 48.

John J. Leary, Arl. 37-3.  
R. W. Le Baron, Arl. 79-2.  
Lexington Grain Mills, Lex. 34-3; house,  
31-3.

A. S. Mitchell, Main 1509.  
Farham's Pharmacy, 116-3; pay station,  
21, 350; house, 323-6.  
W. W. Robertson, Arl. 138-4.

E. Price, Arl. 98-2.  
Dr. Ring's Sanatorium, Arl. 205-2.  
W. W. Rawson, Arl. 15-3; house, Arl.  
15-2; Boston office, Main 2345.  
George W. Sampson, Lex. 24-2; house,  
Lex. 61-7.

C. H. Stone, Arl. 131-4.  
W. P. Schwamb & Bro., Arl. 111-3.  
Simpson Bros., Main 1155.  
H. T. Welch & Son, pay station, 21353.  
Wood Bros.' Express, Arl. 242-7.

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than Pay Rent."

We move you out or move you in, just  
which way you happen to be going and  
guarantee you just as good a job as if you  
were always moving.

Plano and Furniture Moving.  
Storage room for Furniture, Stoves, etc.  
We make two trips to Boston daily, first  
at 8:30. First team due from Boston at  
1:30.

Boston Offices—36 Court St., 48 Chatham St.  
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Arlington Offices—Cushing's Store at Heights  
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McGraw's store.

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Residence at 677 Mass. avenue.  
ARLINGTON.

Have Your Horses Shod

AT  
Mill Street Shoeing Forge,  
26 Mill Street,  
ARLINGTON.

Special attention paid to Over-  
reaching and Interfering  
Horses.

Horses Shod by experienced  
workmen.

First-class work guaranteed. Horses  
called for and delivered.

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Quick Lunch.

Confectionery,  
Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

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F. R. DANIELS,

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Hats, Caps,  
Gentlemen's

Furnishing Goods,  
Periodicals,

Cigars & Tobacco.

For Candies, Fruit,  
Cold Sodas,

with pure juices, and a  
GOOD DINNER

Visit Callaghan's Lunch Room

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Arlington Express

Boston Office, 128 State Street.

Telephone, 1185, Main.

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J. J. TOOMEY,

Fashionable Hairdresser.

Pompadour and Children's Hair-cutting  
a Specialty. Razors Honed and Re-  
concaved.

HUNT BLOCK, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

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PARK AVENUE,  
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J. J. LOFTUS,

Custom Tailor.

SPRING STYLES.  
Ladies' and Gent's Clothing Cleaned, Dyed, Re-  
paired and Pressed Neatly.  
612 MASS. AVENUE, ARLINGTON.

A CORRECT KITCHEN.

COMPACT, CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED  
AND THEREFORE LABOR SAVING.

One's Head Should Save One's Heels  
Many Useless Steps—The Right Rel-  
ative Position of Things—A Prac-  
tical Kitchen Plan.

Having designed what has proved to be  
a very convenient and labor saving  
kitchen, I am pleased to present here-  
with a somewhat detailed description  
of the same for the benefit of others,  
says a writer in Good Housekeeping.  
The dimensions are about 9 by 12 feet.  
There is no outside door leading direct-



SOUTH, WEST AND NORTH WALLS.

ly into the kitchen, there being an ante-  
room between the outer and the inner  
door. This arrangement is designed to  
serve certain cardinal purposes which  
every housewife will appreciate. First,  
it obviates the embarrassing necessity  
of throwing your kitchen open to the  
gaze of the back door errand caller at  
inopportune moments. Second, this  
anteroom is a convenient place for the  
family refrigerator. Here it is near  
at hand, and yet not in the least ex-  
posed to the heat of the stove.

This arrangement also obviates the  
annoyance of having the ice-man track  
across the kitchen or into some other  
room at each delivery. Furthermore,  
it makes it entirely unnecessary for  
the housewife who has no help to stay  
about the house to receive the ice-man.  
The inner doors leading to the kitchen  
and the sitting room, respectively, can  
be locked so that there is access to the  
refrigerator only. Further, this kitchen  
anteroom forms a very desirable pro-  
tection against storm and cold in the  
winter.

The kitchen faces south, with a large  
window midway of the length, furnish-  
ing abundance of light. Against this  
same wall, between the window and  
the anteroom, is a cupboard, 3 by 4  
feet, directly over the sink. This cup-  
board serves as a depository for a cer-  
tain classification of kitchen articles,  
such as tea, coffee, spices, extracts,  
teapot, coffee-pot, etc. On the same  
wall, at the other end of the kitchen,  
are hooks and bar, designed as hang-  
ers for miscellaneous cooking utensils.  
The stationary work table extends the  
full length of this side, exclusive of  
the sink provided with hot and cold  
water. Under this table there is a se-  
ries of receptacles for crockery, kettles,  
pans, skillets and other kitchen tools;  
also a flour bin with separate pockets  
for the pastry flour and the flour for  
bread.

The entire east end wall is occupied  
with cupboards, divided into upper and  
lower sections, between which there is  
an extension of the stationary work ta-  
ble. The upper section is fitted with  
four shelves and the lower with two.  
One division of the upper section is set  
apart for the choice china and the other  
for the everyday set. One division  
of the lower section is the receptacle  
for the stock of tea towels, kitchen  
hand towels, aprons, etc., another for  
general grocery supplies, another for  
pots, bread pans, etc.

The door to the dining room swings  
either way with very slight touch, and  
the hinges are so constructed that push-  
ing the door beyond a certain point re-  
leases the automatic action, and the  
door remains stationary, a very desir-  
able feature of a swinging door.

About midway along the north wall  
and directly opposite the window is the  
position of the gas range, at convenient  
distance from all working points of the  
kitchen. Just above the range and  
against the wall there is ample pro-  
vision made for hanging such utensils  
as are most frequently used in the  
preparation of the meals. The hot  
water tank is set between the range  
and the chimney and, being connected  
with the furnace, gives ample heat ra-

tion for the kitchen during the win-  
ter season. The pipe thimble for the  
coal range is supplied with a ventila-  
ting funnel, effectually removing steam  
and cooking odors from the kitchen.

From this description it will be readi-  
ly seen that the plan combines the  
kitchen and the pantry. Experience  
with this kitchen has demonstrated  
that its compactness and the relative  
position of the various departments and  
appliances and points of attack reduce  
the wear and tear and drudgery of  
kitchen work to a minimum.

Cottage Cheese.

When making cottage cheese, instead  
of putting the sour milk on the fire—in  
this way it is often overcooked—set in  
a pan of boiling water, advises What  
to Eat. Renew the water if necessary.  
After it curdles drain thoroughly and  
add salt, pepper, butter and cream.

THE EAST AND SOUTH WALLS.



THE EAST AND SOUTH WALLS.

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MY LADY.

"Is not her kind yet mastering art,  
Nor yet the glory of her hair  
Nor yet the beauty of her eyes,  
With the deep look of soft surprise;  
'Tis not the wit so often heard  
Where wisdom lines each airy word;  
'Tis not her humors grave and gay  
That give my lady all her way.  
My dainty lady's sovereign power  
Hangs not upon the passing hour:  
The years may roll, and still the same  
She is my lady and my dame.  
My lady's face, my lady's voice,  
These make my heart and soul rejoice,  
And yet they fall full short of all  
That keeps me still my lady's thrall.  
The secret why my lady's reign  
Can never turn to change or pain  
Is known alike to man and elf,  
It is that she is just—herself!"  
—Walter Herries Pollock in Longman's Mag-  
azine.

STALE BREAD AND NEW.

Indigestion Should Not Wait Upon  
One More Than The Other.

New bread is well known to be less di-  
gestible than stale bread, although it need  
not be so. There can be no question,  
however, of the vastly superior flavor of  
the former, and hence the preference of  
many people for hot rolls for breakfast.  
So far the palate would appear not to be  
a safe guide to digestion. Hot rolls, how-  
ever, when masticated properly should  
not offer any difficulty to the digestive  
organs. A slice of stale bread on being  
broken with the teeth resolves into more  
or less hard, gritty particles which, unless  
they were softened by the saliva, would  
be almost impossible to swallow. The  
particles would irritate the throat and  
the gullet. The fact is, therefore, that  
man is compelled thoroughly to masticate  
and to impregnate stale bread with saliva  
before he swallows it. This act, of course,  
partially digests the bread and thus makes  
it in a fit state for digestion and absorp-  
tion farther on in the alimentary tract.  
This is why stale bread appears to be  
more digestible than new bread.

New bread, on the contrary, is soft,  
doughy or plastic, and there appears to  
be no necessity to soften it with saliva;  
hence it escapes the preliminary digestive  
action of the ptyalin of the saliva. New  
bread, in other words, is in reality "bolt-  
ed," and "bolting" accounts for many of  
the ills arising from dyspepsia. Accord-  
ingly hot rolls should be enjoyed for  
breakfast without fear of dyspepsia so  
long as the bread is good and so long as  
pains are taken to masticate it thor-  
oughly.

When a dog is given a piece of meat,  
it will be noticed that he "bolts" it. There  
is not much reason why it should stay in  
the mouth, for the mouth, beyond reduc-  
ing it by the aid of the teeth to a conven-  
ient mass, cannot deal with its digestion.  
But if the dog be given a piece of bread,  
supposing he eats it at all, he will keep  
it in his mouth for some time and will  
almost labor over it before swallowing it.  
The dog thus teaches a very important  
physiological lesson.

It is a curious fact that stale bread is  
not more dry than new bread, for on  
submitting stale bread for a short time  
to a high temperature it regains its con-  
dition of newness and becomes soft or  
plastic, and this in spite of the fact that  
some moisture is of necessity driven off  
in the operation. It is probable that in  
new bread there is free water present,  
while in stale bread the water is still  
there, but in a condition of true chemi-  
cal combination, and it is this combina-  
tion which compels us thoroughly to  
moisten and to masticate stale bread be-  
fore we consign it to the gastric centers.  
—Lancet.

Ancient Bookkeeping Methods.

The collection of Assyrian and Baby-  
lonian records at the British museum has  
revealed more of the domestic life of peo-  
ple who lived 5,000 years ago than is  
known in the case of our own country-  
men 1,000 years ago. Such was the opin-



## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 8.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xxviii, 10-22—Memory Verses, 13-15—Golden Text, Gen. xxviii, 16—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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10, 11. "And Jacob went out from Beersheba and went toward Haran." The previous chapter tells of the deception practiced upon Isaac by Jacob and his mother, Rebekah, and of Esau's hatred and purpose to kill his brother because he had supplanted him and taken his blessing, and as a result of this the sending of Jacob to Haran to Rebekah's brother Laban for a time. Our lesson is the story of the appearing of the Lord to Jacob as he journeyed to Haran and is a record of the wonderful grace of God, but seems also to imply true repentance on the part of Jacob after he left his father's house, for he would have much time to meditate as he journeyed onward alone. If Rebekah had believed God and had trusted Him to accomplish in His own way His promise to her (chapter xxv, 23), she might have been spared this separation from Jacob. But she seems to have feared that the purpose of God might be frustrated by Esau and his father and that it was necessary for her to act promptly even if not honestly. It is a restful thing to believe that every purpose of the Lord shall be performed both for His people and against His enemies (John ii, 23; Isa. xiv, 24) and just abide in Him. As Jacob journeyed from his home the blessing of his father (verses 1-4) and the love of his mother would lift him somewhat above the thoughts of his brother's anger, but he knew he had sinned against God, even though his mother was the most guilty, for she had been his counselor to do wickedly (II Chron. xlii, 3), and there must have been some searching of heart before God. His mother promised to send for him when his brother's anger had quieted, but we do not read that she ever saw him again on earth.

12. Behold a ladder set up on the earth and behold the angels of God ascending and descending upon it. The Lord Jesus said to Nathaniel, "Hereafter ye shall see heaven open and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of Man" (John i, 51), which teaches us that the ladder was typical of the Lord Jesus, through whom alone sinful man can come to God or have any revelation of God to him.

13, 14. Behold the Lord stood above it and said, I am the Lord God of Abraham thy father and the God of Isaac. All things are of God through Christ; salvation is of the Lord. The unchangeable Jehovah here confirms to unworthy Jacob His promise to Abraham and Isaac, giving to Jacob the promise of seed as the dust of the earth, whereas He had given to Isaac the promise of seed as the stars of heaven (chapter xxvi, 4). It is possible that when the kingdom comes we shall see that the promise to Isaac refers to or includes the church, while the promise to Jacob refers to the earthly seed Israel, and by the two righteous companies shall the righteous King of kings and Lord of lords rule all the earth.

15. "And, behold, I am with thee and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest and will bring thee again into this land." This is the fourth "behold" of our lesson; a ladder, the angels, Jehovah and now the assurance of His presence, His keeping power, His guidance and the fulfillment of all His promises. What more could sinful mortal desire? How undeserving is Jacob! How gracious is Jehovah! Can any one else appropriate such a promise, or was it only for Jacob? Why should any child of God hesitate since in Christ God hath blessed us with all spiritual blessings, and all things are ours in Christ? (Eph. i, 3; I Cor. iii, 21.) As one of His redeemed on earth for Him I have often appropriated it and lived upon it, especially in Europe in 1895, around the world in Japan, China and India, and on His great oceans in 1897, and in South Africa and the going to and fro in 1898, as well as in the constant journeyings of every week from October to May.

16, 17. "Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not." Such were his waking thoughts as he remembered his beautiful dream, and a great sense of his unworthiness and sinfulness filled him as he considered that the God of his fathers had appeared to him also. He probably felt like Job and Isaiah and Daniel and John when they saw the Lord (Job xlii, 5, 6; Isa. vi, 5; Dan. x, 8; Rev. i, 17). Simon Peter had a somewhat similar experience when he saw the great goodness of his Lord and cried, O Lord (Luke v, 8). The believer should never be found where he cannot say, "Surely the Lord is in this place," but the precious truth of Math. xxviii, 20, should be an unceasing comfort to us, for He is ever saying, "Fear not; peace be unto you." See also Jer. xxxii, 11.

18, 19. His pillow became a pillar, anointed unto God. May it suggest the change in himself that whereas in more senses than one he had recently been prone upon the earth he was now by the grace of God an upright man before God and anointed by His Spirit? One of the promises to the overcomer is that he shall be a pillar in the temple of God (Rev. iii, 12), and Paul wrote concerning James and Peter and John that they seemed to be pillars (Gal. ii, 9), speaking of the time when they gave to Barnabas and to himself the right hand of fellowship. There is one great truth that the believers are very apt to forget, and that is that their bodies are temples of the Holy Ghost and that they are not their own, but mansions in which Father, Son and Holy Spirit have come to dwell (I Cor. vi, 19, 20; John xiv, 17, 23). The word "abode" in John xiv, 23, is the same as "mansion" in verse 2.

20-22. "Or all that thou shalt give me I will surely give thee unto thee." Reading this passage just as it is in our A. V., it looks as if Jacob did not quite believe God, but said, If God will do as He has said, then I will give Him the tenth of all that He gives me. Such bargaining would be unbefitting in a child of Abraham who cheerfully paid tithes to Melchisedek (chapter xiv, 20). If we should read it, "Since God will be with me," etc., which translation, some say, the word will allow, then it becomes on the part of Jacob a grateful consecration to the Lord who appeared unto him. We may hope that the latter reading is correct, but let us who are redeemed by the precious blood of Christ see to it that we gratefully and cheerfully and conscientiously give the Lord at least the tenth of all He gives us that we may in our experience manifest the truth of Mal. iii, 10, and II Chron. xxxi, 10, and prove Pa. lxxvii, 11.

## LEXINGTON CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

CHURCH OF OUR REDEEMER, Episcopal.

Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m.; Sunday school, 9.45 a.m.; holy communion first and third Sundays of each month. FIRST PARISH UNITARIAN CHURCH. Rev. Carleton A. Staples, pastor, residence, 100 Massachusetts avenue, near Elm avenue. Services—Sunday, preaching 10.30 a.m.; Sunday school 12 m. Sewing circle every other Thursday. Young People's guild every Sunday evening in the vestry at 7 p.m.

FOLLEN UNITARIAN CHURCH, Massachusetts Avenue, near Pleasant.

Rev. Lorenzo D. Cochran, residence Locust avenue, East Lexington. Services—Sunday, 10.45 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sunday school, 12.00 m. Follen Alliance, fortnightly, Thursdays, at 2 p.m. Follen guild meets 6.30 p.m., Sunday. Lend-a-hand club and Little Helpers.

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Rev. Charles F. Carter, pastor, residence, Hancock street, Services—Sunday, 10.30 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Tuesday, 7.45 p.m., Y. P. S. C. E.; Friday, 7.45 p.m., prayer meeting.

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FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, Simon Robinson Lodge.

Meets at Masonic hall, Town Hall building, second Monday of each month at 7.30 p.m.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Meets in A. O. U. W. hall, Hancock street, corner Bedford street, second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month.

IMPROVED ORDER OF HEPTASOPHS.

Meets in Lexington Conclave. Meets at A. O. U. W. hall, second and fourth Wednesday evenings.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, George G. Meade Post 119.

Meets in Grand Army hall third Thursday of each month.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, Council No. 94.

Meets in Lexington hall, Hunt block, Massachusetts avenue, first and third Tuesday of each month.

LEXINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Meets in Corey hall second Tuesday evenings of winter months.

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Meetings held Monday afternoons at members' residences, from November 1st to May 1st.

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Meetings held at members' houses, Monday, 2.30 p.m.

LEXINGTON FIRE ALARM.

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45 cor. Pleasant and Watertown streets.

46 cor. Waltham and Middle streets.

47 cor. Lincoln and School streets.

48 cor. Clark and Forest streets.

49 cor. Mass. avenue and Cedar street.

50 Bedford street—opposite Lexington depot.

51 Bedford street—opposite J. M. Reed's.

52 cor. Hancock and Adams streets.

53 cor. Ash and Reed streets.

54 cor. Woburn and Vine streets.

55 cor. Woburn and Lowell streets.

56 Lowell street near Arlington line.

57 Warren st. opp. Mrs. W. R. Monroe's.

58 cor. Mass. avenue and Woburn street.

59 cor. Bloomfield and Eustace streets.

60 Mass. avenue and Percy road.

61 Mass. avenue opp. Village hall.

62 Mass. avenue and Pleasant street.

63 Mass. avenue opp. E. Lexington depot.

64 Mass. avenue and Sylvia street.

65 Bedford street near Elm street.

66 Centre Engine House.

67 cor. Grant and Oakland streets.

68 cor. Merriam and Shuman streets.

69 Hancock street near Hancock avenue.

70 cor. Mass. and Elm avenues.

71 Chandler street opp. J. P. Prince's.

72 Mass. avenue near town hall.

PRIVATE BOXES.

231 Morrill estate, Lowell street.

232 Carhouse, Bedford st., No. Lexington.

DEPARTMENT SIGNALS.

Second alarm, repetition of first; general alarm, eleven blows; all out, two blows; brush fire, three blows followed by box number.

SPECIAL SIGNALS.

Test signal, one blow at 12 m.; no school signal, three blows repeated three times; police call, five blows three times; special signal, 22 five times from electric light station.

LOCATION OF WHISTLES, ETC.

Whistle at electric light station, bell on Follen church, East Lexington, taper at residence of chief engineer, taper at residence of first assistant engineer, taper at residence of second assistant engineer, taper at pumping station, taper at residence of Wm. B. Foster, taper at residence of C. H. Franks, police, taper at centre engine house, taper at East Lexington engine house, taper at residence of James E. Shelvey.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Before giving an alarm be sure a fire exists.

Give the alarm at the nearest box.

Pull the hook way down, only once, and let go.

Never give an alarm for a fire seen at a distance.

Wait at the box, if possible, and direct the firemen to the fire.

Never give a second alarm for the same fire; all second alarms are given by the engineers or other persons in authority.

Never give an alarm for a brush fire unless buildings are in danger; but inform the firemen of your place of residence or business, return the key to the chief engineer.

CITIZENS are requested to inform themselves as to the location of keys. Signs over the boxes will give the necessary information.

CAUTION TO PERSONS HAVING KEYS.

Never open boxes except to give an alarm.

You cannot remove your key until an engineer releases it, and it will then be returned to you.

Never allow the key out of your possession except to some responsible party, for the purpose of giving an alarm, and then see that it is returned.

If you remove from your place of residence or business, return the key to the chief engineer.

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## WOMAN AND HOME.

CARRIED MAIL IN A WHEELBARROW FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

Hurry and Worry Are Twin Foes—An American Lady's Views—The Care of Infants—A Study in Effects. Thin Women Need Naps.

Four times daily for twenty-one years, summer and winter, day and night, in sun and rain, in snowstorms and sleet, has Mrs. Lucinda A. Robertson pushed her wheelbarrow along the clattering board walks of the quiet little farming village of Pleasantville (la.) from the station to the postoffice, a distance of half a mile.

Soon after the completion of the railroad from Des Moines to Albia in the autumn of 1879 the contract for carrying the mails between postoffice and trains at Pleasantville was let to William R. Robertson, who on account of poor health had given up farming and moved into the village.

Almost from the beginning his wife was obliged to carry the mails a part of the time and soon, her husband becoming a confirmed invalid, the task fell to



MRS. LUCINDA A. ROBERTSON.

her regularly. She not only carried the mails, but did her own housework, and until his death in 1898 cared for the invalid husband. Mrs. Robertson was born in Clarke county, Ind., in 1830, being the youngest of fifteen children, all now dead except one brother living in Indianapolis.

Lucinda Hutchings and William R. Robertson who had known each other in Indiana met again in Iowa and were married in Davis county, that state, forty-five years ago, moving to the vicinity of Pleasantville about four years later. Two daughters were born to them, one still living in Des Moines.

Mrs. Robertson has been a mother to the people of Pleasantville for forty years, nursing the sick, caring for the dying, sympathizing with and comforting those in trouble.

She has great respect for Uncle Sam, although he pays her only \$100 a year for her faithful services.

Hurry and Worry.

Hurry and worry are twin foes to rounded curves. The corpulent woman as a rule takes life easily, says The Ledger Monthly. The thin one bewails yesterday's failures, omissions or sorrows, hurries and worries over today's duties and miserably anticipates tomorrow's.

Not having the power to perform this self imposed triplicate task successfully, she consumes herself by the inward fire, and the curves of beauty which she secretly covets are flattened by the pressure of her own misdirected energy.

A distinguished traveler is quoted as saying of Americans: "Everywhere there is comfort, but no joy. The ambition of getting more and fretting over what is lost absorbs life."

Feverish anticipation of a future which may never come, and bewailing of a past forever gone—what chimeras are these which swallow up youth and beauty!

"Absolutely build a wall about today and live within the inclosure," says a successful writer—words of wisdom for the angular woman. The now is the only tenable property we have. Why not live in it? We are dispossessed of the past and have not come into possession of the future. How near we may attain to perpetual youth if we dwell in a continuous present is an interesting question. The majority of the unhappy or turbulent emotions, such as anxiety, fear, despondency, anger, revenge or bitterness, relate to retrospection or to anticipation, seldom to present realization. Said a dying man:

"I have had a great many troubles—most of which never happened!"

These emotions are more fatal than time to womanly beauty of form and feature. The prevailing mental condition undeniably molds the physical. The habitually fretful, worrying or repining woman cannot acquire sinuous curves.

The friction created in the system wears away adipose tissue. She must learn, first of all, if she wishes to put flesh upon her bones, to be deaf to the small annoyances of life.

An American Lady's Views.

The more we Americans see of English architecture and English women, writes an American lady in The Builder, the more we are struck with the impression which we form that the latter do not obtain anything like the pleasure and the profit which they might do from the cathedrals, the churches and the manor houses of their country. I am struck by the fact that the ordinary English girl never seems to have studied architecture and apparently imagines that it is something dull, slow, fit only for dry and dust antiquarians. This is the more odd to us, for as soon as the English woman crosses the channel she diligently visits every cathedral that comes within her limit.

The more Gothic architecture is studied the more delightful it grows. The English girl, from want of systematic study of architecture, positively minimizes the pleasures of life. In the dustiest country district in England there is usually some church which can be visited by rail or by bicycle, and what would be an aimless ride may, if there is a church at the end of it, be made an intellectual pleasure.

The American woman never considers her education completed. Married and single women in America attend lectures and educational courses as an ordinary part of their life. But in England, when a girl is "out," she seems to consider that her education—speaking generally—is at an end. In America no such general idea prevails.

An educated American girl hardly ever fails not only to have a knowledge of

architecture, but to feel in it the same interest and pleasure that she does in literary subjects. There is no doubt that architecture is an absorbing study. English girls may perhaps like to take the hint.

Care of Infants.

In the care of young infants the eyes and nose are important items, any neglect of either being likely to result in serious and possibly permanent injury. When any redness or soreness of the eyes becomes apparent, additional care should be bestowed upon them, though the well-trained nurse will not wait for the appearance of unfavorable symptoms before giving her attention to these important organs. At all times the eyes must be kept scrupulously clean, the lids and corners being carefully bathed each day and wiped dry with a piece of soft, clean old linen, while, if soreness supervene in spite of these precautions, they should be bathed three or four times a day with a weak solution of boric acid. The nose, too, requires constant and careful attention, especially in the treacherous northern climate, with its tendency to bring about catarrhal troubles. In the case of a young baby a stoppage of the nasal passages is a serious matter, as the child is then unable to breathe while in the act of nursing, a condition which is often responsible for serious affections of the throat and ears. In many instances a rupture of the sensitive drum membrane, with consequent deafness, has been known to result from a simple case of infantile "snuffles," while the most common result is a confirmed habit of mouth breathing, which is the parent of an endless line of throat and chest troubles. In most cases the stoppage can be easily and quickly removed if treated in its initial stage by simple external applications of vaseline and goose oil, but if allowed to continue it soon assumes a chronic form.

A Study in Effects.



